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# Improvements to the Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The 2015 Revisions of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)

2015

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Statistics Canada
Labour Statistics Division

# Improvements to the Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The 2015 Revisions of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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## Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

| | |
|---|---|
| . | not available for any reference period |
| .. | not available for a specific reference period |
| ... | not applicable |
| 0 | true zero or a value rounded to zero |
| 0s | value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded |
| p | preliminary |
| r | revised |
| x | suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act* |
| E | use with caution |
| F | too unreliable to be published |
| * | significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$) |

# Table of contents


The 2015 revisions of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) 5

1.0 Introduction 5

2.0 Population rebasing 6

3.0 Geographic boundary changes 11

4.0 Improved imputation strategy 12

5.0 Sample redesign 13

6.0 Impact on labour market estimates since 2001 14

7.0 Labour market in 2014 15

8.0 The Territories 16

9.0 Estimates for the Aboriginal population 16

10.0 Update to actual hours seasonal adjustment methodology 17

Charts

1. Percent difference between 2006 and 2011 Census based population estimates 7
2. Percent difference between 2006 and 2011 Census based population estimates by sex 8
3. Percent difference between 2006 and 2011 Census based population estimates by age and sex 9
4. Percent difference between 2006 and 2011 Census based population estimates for the eastern provinces and Canada 10
5. Percent difference between 2006 and 2011 Census based population estimates for the central provinces and Canada 10
6. Percent difference between 2006 and 2011 Census based population estimates for the western provinces and Canada 11
7. Comparison of revised and unrevised labour force levels and rates, seasonally adjusted from January 2001 to December 2014 18
8. Comparison of revised and unrevised levels of employment by sex and age, seasonally adjusted from January 2001 to December 2014 19
9. Comparison of revised and unrevised levels of employment and unemployment by sex and age, seasonally adjusted from January 2001 to December 2014 20
10. Comparison of revised and unrevised levels of employment by province, seasonally adjusted from January 2001 to December 2014 21
11. Comparison of revised and unrevised levels of employment by province, seasonally adjusted from January 2001 to December 2014 22
12. Comparison of revised and unrevised levels of employment by industry, seasonally adjusted from January 2001 to December 2014 23
13. Comparison of revised and unrevised levels of employment by industry, seasonally adjusted from January 2001 to December 2014 24
14. Comparison of revised and unrevised levels of employment by industry, seasonally adjusted from January 2001 to December 2014 25

## Table of contents – continued

15. Comparison of revised and unrevised levels of employment by class of worker, seasonally adjusted from January 2001 to December 2014 26

Related products 27

Statistical tables

1 Level differences of revised minus unrevised labour force characteristics estimates by age and sex, annual averages for selected years 38

2 Percentage difference between revised and unrevised estimates of labour force characteristics, by age and sex, annual averages for selected years 39

3 Level differences of revised minus unrevised labour force characteristics estimates by province, annual averages for selected years 40

4 Percentage difference between revised and unrevised estimates of labour force characteristics by province, annual averages for selected years 41

5 Percent growth between 2001 and 2014 of revised and unrevised employment levels for men and women by detailed age group; for both sexes by industry, class of worker and educational attainment; for both sexes by immigrant status between 2006 and 2014 42

6 Percent share of revised and unrevised employment by detailed age group and sex, as well as by industry, class of worker, educational attainment, and immigrant status for both sexes in 2014 43

7 Level and percentage change between revised and unrevised estimates of labour force characteristics by territories, Aboriginal group and the Aboriginal population by province or region, 2014 annual average 44

Appendix

I Component changes in population rebasing 45

II Concordance between old and new CANSIM tables for sub-provincial regions 47

III Other 2015 sample design changes 48

# The 2015 revisions of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)

## 1.0 Introduction

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides estimates of employment and unemployment, which are among the most timely and important measures of performance of the Canadian economy. With the release of the survey results only 10 days after the completion of data collection, the LFS estimates are the first of the major monthly economic data series to be released.

Statistics Canada has an established history of applying a standard revision to its LFS estimates following the release of final population estimates from each census. Along with this revision, other changes are introduced at the same time. The purpose of this document is to explain each of these changes. It should be noted that these changes do not involve modifications to the questionnaire nor the content of the survey.

In brief, starting with the release of January LFS data on the 6th of February 2015, estimates will be based on the 2011 Census population counts and sub-provincial estimates will be based on 2011 Census boundaries. Following is a short summary of each change:

- **Population rebasing**: Up until December 2014, labour force estimates had been based on population data from the 2006 Census. As of January 2015, the estimates have been adjusted to reflect population counts from the 2011 Census adjusted for net undercoverage. These revisions have had some minor impacts on the LFS estimates, while rates of unemployment, employment and labour force participation were essentially unchanged. Given the changes to the estimates were minimal, only revisions back to 2001 were necessary. See Section 2.0 and Appendix I for more details.

- **Geographic boundaries**: Census metropolitan areas (CMAs), Economic regions (ERs) and Census agglomerations are now based on 2011 Census boundaries rather than 2006 boundaries. No new regions were added, but boundaries were modified for CMAs and ERs. See Section 3.0 and Appendix II for more details.

- **Methodological enhancements to imputation**: The overall imputation strategy did not change, but the list of variables used to create the imputation groups for donor imputation was reviewed and updated to include industry. At the same time, codesets used for certain age groups and labour force status variables were modified, while the country of birth variable was removed. These changes were implemented historically, starting with January 2008 (See Section 4.0).

- **Sample redesign**: Starting in January 2015 and ending in June 2015, an updated sample design will be implemented. This redesign defines new strata based on the most recent 2011 Census information, whereas the previous design was based on the 2001 Census. As a result, the sample allocation will also change. See Section 5.0 and Appendix III for more details.

- **Industry and occupation classification update**: Often, the LFS moves to more recent classification structures for industry and occupation when data are rebased. These updates will take place in January 2016. At that time, the current North American Industry Classification System 2007 (NAICS 2007) will be updated to NAICS 2012 and the National Occupational Classification– Statistics 2006 (NOC-S 2006) will be updated to the NOC 2011.

## 2.0 Population rebasing

The LFS uses population estimates of its target population, which are derived independently from the survey, as benchmarks for producing survey estimates. These population estimates start with a Census base and are then updated using administrative data between censuses to reflect the current population of Canada. Using these population counts reduces the sampling variability and the risk of coverage bias of survey estimates. Proper population numbers are crucial in determining estimates from a sample survey like the LFS. In order to transform the results of the sample into estimates, each individual in the sample is assigned a weight indicating the number of persons in the population that he or she represents.

The Census base used for obtaining these estimates is updated 28 months after each new Census is conducted. Beginning with the release of the January 2015 survey data, population estimates used by the LFS will change from a 2006 Census base to a 2011 Census base

These updated population counts result in more accurate labour force estimates compared to using those with a 2006 Census base. As the population estimates move away from their original Census base over the years, imprecisions in the administrative data used to update the numbers tend to become more pronounced.

The LFS uses population counts that include an adjustment for net Census undercoverage. In any census, there is both overcoverage and undercoverage: some people are counted more than once or should not be counted, while others are not counted but should be included. The net result is usually undercoverage. In the 2011 Census, the undercoverage rate was 2.3%.

As an example, in December 2014, the 2006-based estimate of the target population was 0.3% higher (+73,000) than the 2011-based estimate. This means population estimates were overestimated for that survey month. The differences in the two sets of population estimates can be more pronounced for some age and sex groups, provincial and sub-provincial areas.

Since the difference between the old estimates (based on the 2006 Census) and the new estimates (based on the 2011 Census) was relatively small, an historical revision back to the start of the series was deemed unnecessary. The year 2001 was chosen to provide an historical series for sub-provincial estimates.

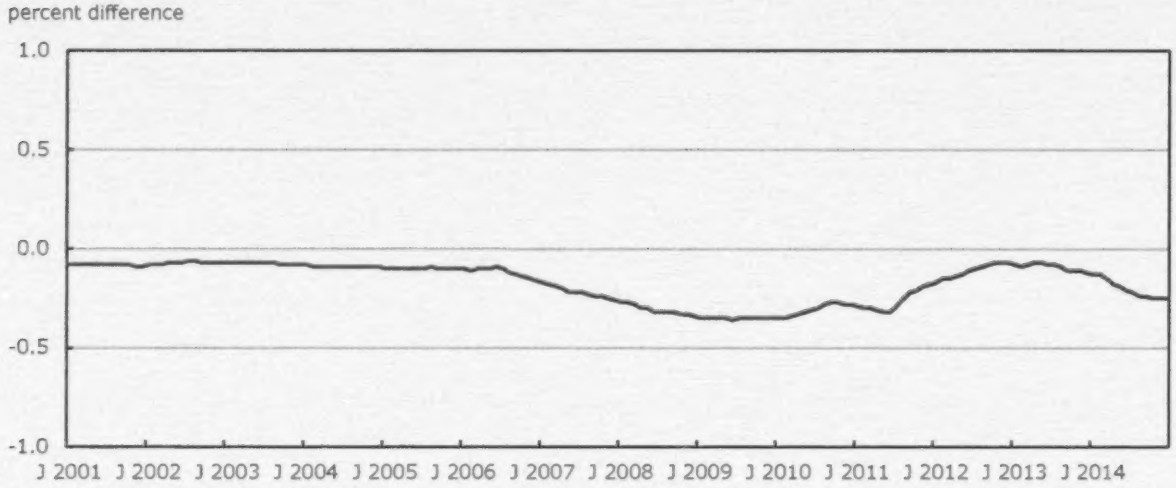
For more detailed information on the component changes for this population rebasing, please see Appendix I.

### 2.1 Impact of population rebasing on LFS estimates

Estimates of the LFS population have been revised from January 2001 to December 2014. In general, estimates have been revised downward and the magnitude of the revision varies over the period.

At the national level, for the working-age population (aged 15 and over), the differences are negligible between January 2001 and June 2006 (Chart 1). Over that period, the new estimates are lower by 24,000 or less (-0.1%) than the old population counts.

Chart 1
Percent difference between 2006 and 2011 Census based population estimates




**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Beginning in July 2006 through to January 2010, differences move to their peak, increasing from -27,000 to -97,000 (or from -0.1% to -0.4%). The difference between the revised and unrevised population estimates diminishes from February 2010 to May 2013, to about -0.1% (-20,000).

From June 2013 onward, the difference starts to increase again, reaching -73,000 (-0.3%) in December 2014. This December 2014 difference is similar to the rebasing in 2011 when estimates were rebased from the 2001 to 2006 Census population counts. In December 2010, the difference in the estimates was -79,000 or -0.3%.

This population rebasing did produce a small break in the population estimates between December 2000 and January 2001 at the national level as well as for Manitoba and Saskatchewan. This can also be seen for certain age groups. These shifts, however, are minor for any of the labour force estimates or rates.

As a result of the revision to the population estimates, the levels of employment were little changed from 2001 to 2006. Starting in February 2007, the gap started to increase, reaching -0.6%, or -102,000 in December 2014.

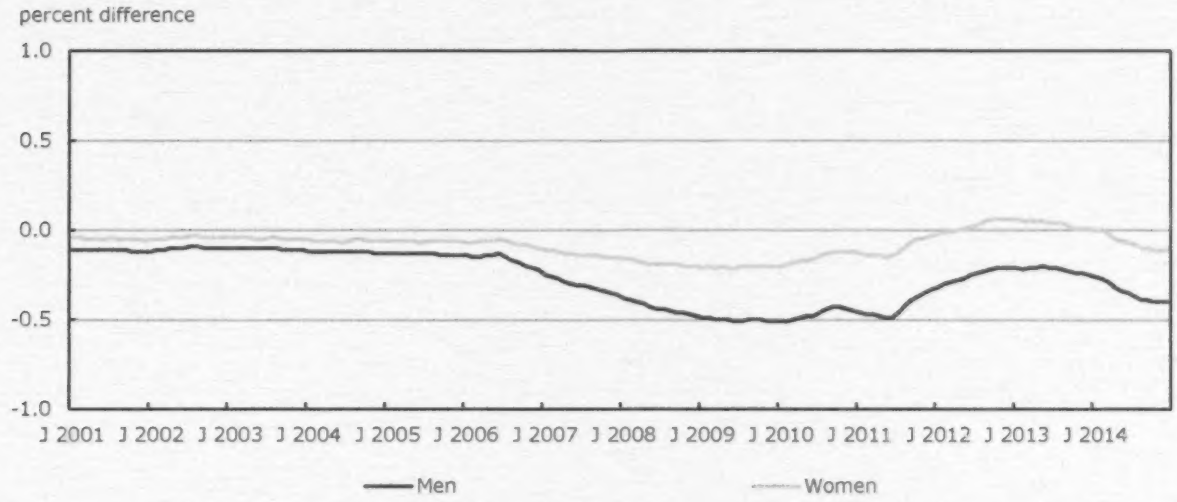
For the unemployment estimates, positive and negative differences between the revised and unrevised estimates were observed throughout the 2001 to 2014 period, with larger differences between 2008 and 2014. Estimates for those not in the labour force were revised downward from 2001 to 2007 and slightly upward from 2008 to 2014.

When evaluating the data, it is important to keep in mind that estimates for some age groups for both men and women have been affected differently by the population revision.

## Differences by gender and age groups

As can be seen from Chart 2, population estimates for both men and women of working age were revised downward, but more so for men than women.

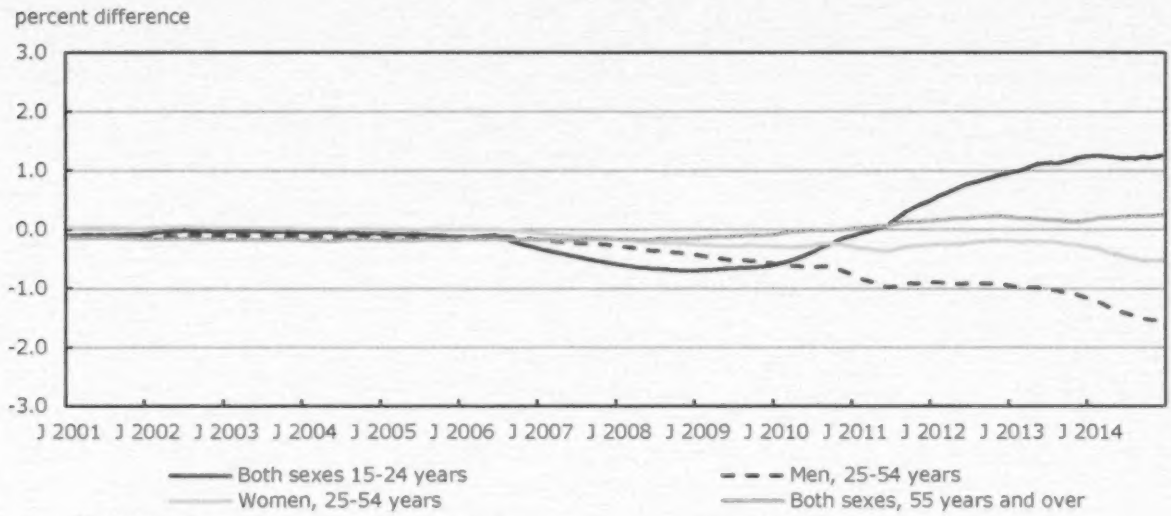
Chart 2
Percent difference between 2006 and 2011 Census based population estimates by sex




**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Chart 3 shows that population estimates for youths and those aged 55 and over were affected differently by the revision than was the case for people aged 25 to 54. By December 2014, the new population count for youths was higher by 1.3%, while it was 0.2% higher for those aged 55 and over. For men aged 25 to 54, the population estimate was 1.5% lower and for women in the same age group, 0.5% lower.

Chart 3
Percent difference between 2006 and 2011 Census based population estimates by age and sex




**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Because these groups have different labour market characteristics (for example, a higher proportion of 25 to 54 year-olds are employed and working full time), the relationship between the new and the old estimates can be complex. See Section 6 for more details.

## Provincial differences

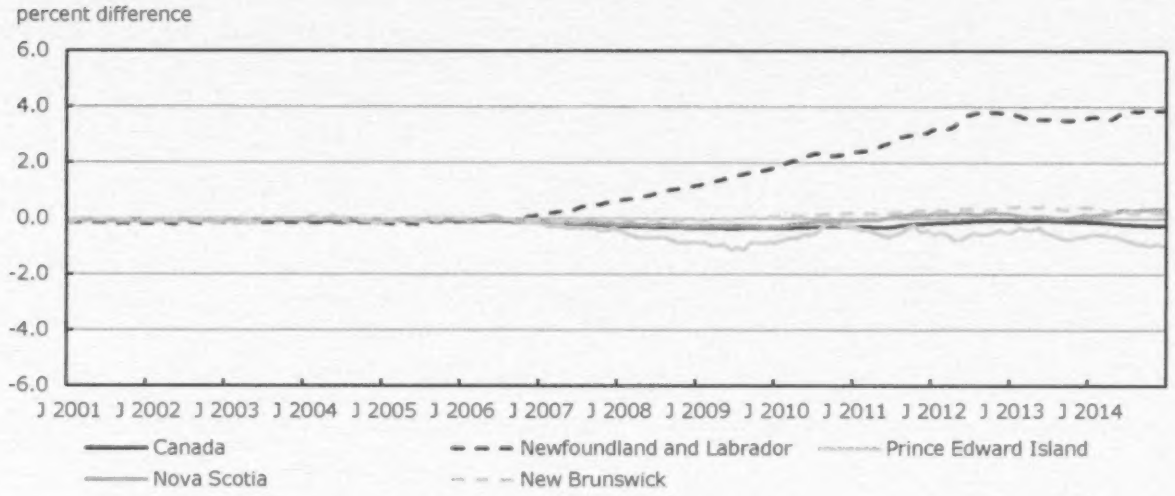
The impact of the population revision also differs by province (Charts 4, 5, and 6). Population estimates for Prince Edward Island, Ontario, British Columbia, and Manitoba have been revised downward. The magnitude of the revision varies over the period, similar to the national estimates.

Alternatively, for Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, estimates were either stable or revised slightly downward from 2006 to 2008 and were then revised upward. The magnitude of the revision generally increased over the period for Newfoundland and Labrador and Quebec, while it started to decline in 2012 for Alberta and Saskatchewan.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were the provinces with the smallest percent differences between the initial and rebased population estimates.

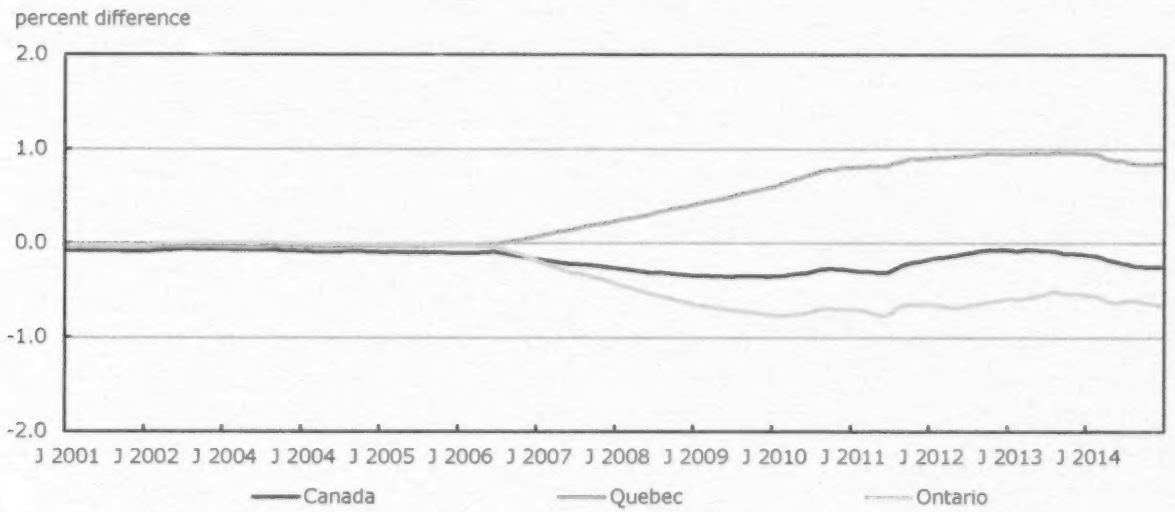
In January 2001, Manitoba was the province with the largest difference between the rebased and non-rebased estimates. Rebased population estimates for Manitoba and Saskatchewan show a slight level shift between December 2000 and January 2001. However, this level shift is minor for the labour force estimates or rates for these provinces.

Chart 4
Percent difference between 2006 and 2011 Census based population estimates for the eastern provinces and Canada



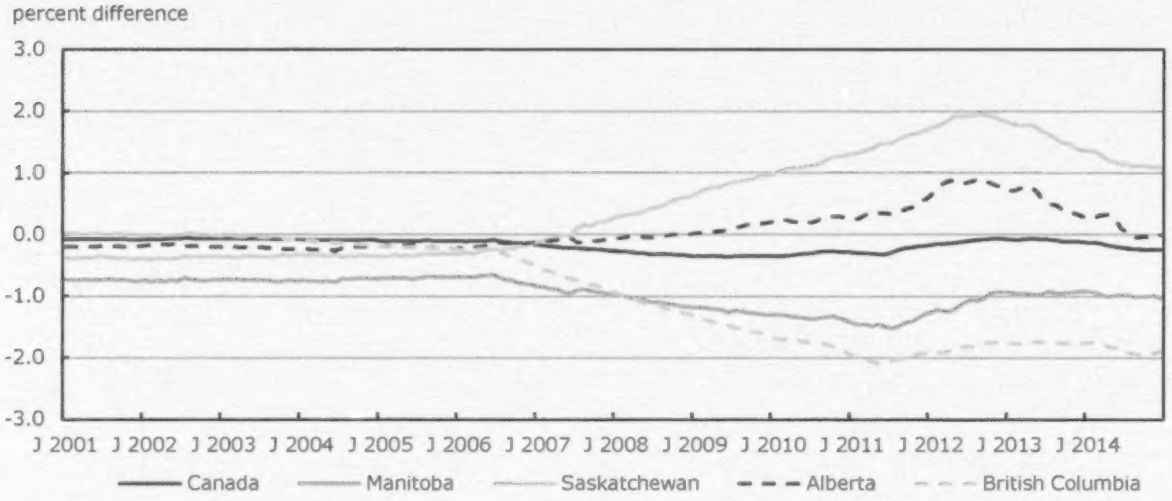

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Chart 5
Percent difference between 2006 and 2011 Census based population estimates for the central provinces and Canada




**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Chart 6
Percent difference between 2006 and 2011 Census based population estimates for the western provinces and Canada




**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

## 3.0 Geographic boundary changes

With the change to the 2011 Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) from the 2006 SGC, boundaries were modified for some of the sub-provincial areas such as Census metropolitan areas, Economic regions and Census agglomerations.

New tables for all sub-provincial areas have been created based on the 2011 Census boundaries and rebased going back to 2001.

A CANSIM table concordance is available in Appendix II. Vector concordance tables are available on the following webpage: *http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvDocument&Item_Id=213135&SurvId=152713*. For CANSIM vector concordance tables for 282-0109, 282-0110, 282-0118, 282-0119, contact Client services (toll-free 1-866-873-8788; 613-951-4090; *labour@statcan.gc.ca*).

### 3.1 Census metropolitan areas (CMAs)

Although there were no new CMAs added, seven existing CMAs had boundary modifications between the 2006 SGC and the 2011 SGC. These are, in Quebec: Saguenay, Québec, Sherbrooke, Trois Rivières, Montréal, Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part; and in Ontario: Guelph. Among these, Guelph (+6.0%) and Saguenay (+3.4%) had the largest change in the revised and unrevised population estimates in March 2001, while the other CMAs had changes of 3% or less.

In addition, an improved method was used for population allocation in this rebasing. Ten CMAs were affected by this change: St. John's, in Newfoundland and Labrador; Moncton and Saint John in New Brunswick; and Peterborough, Hamilton, Thunder Bay, St. Catharines-Niagara, London, Windsor, and Barrie in Ontario. Among these, Barrie had the largest change in population estimates (-7.6%) in March 2001 while the other CMAs changed by less than 2%.

### 3.2 Economic regions (ERs)

As a result of the move to the 2011 SGC, there were small boundary changes for three Economic Regions (ERs): Campbellton-Miramichi and Fredericton-Oromocto in New Brunswick; and North Coast and Nechako in British Columbia. The changes in population estimates in these ERs were less than 1% in March 2001.

To improve data quality of the LFS estimates, three small ERs were combined: South Coast-Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame-Central Bonavista Bay in Newfoundland and Labrador (1020, 1040); South Central and North Central in Manitoba (4620, 4640); and Banff-Jasper-Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca-Grande Prairie-Peace River (4840, 4870) in Alberta. These new combinations were done in consultation with the provinces involved. Excluding the Territories, the LFS now publishes estimates for 66 ERs, seven of which are combined for data quality purposes.

The combined ERs of Parklands and Northern (4670, 4680) in Manitoba had the largest percent change in the population estimates between the 2006 and 2011 rebasing, at -8.1% in March 2001. With this rebasing, the estimates of the population living on reserves was higher bringing the sampled population estimates for this region lower than in the previously published estimates. The ER of Northern (4680) has over 70% of Manitoba's population living on reserve and was therefore impacted by this change more than other regions.

### 3.3 Census agglomerations (CAs)

The redesign of the LFS sample changed its provincial sample allocation (See Section 5.0). As a result, the data quality for some of the previously published CAs will become insufficient and will no longer be published. This is the case for the following CAs: Drummondville; Saint-Hyacinthe; Shawinigan; Rimouski; Baie-Comeau; and Sept-Îles in Quebec; Belleville, Kawartha Lakes, and Brockville in Ontario; Grande Prairie in Alberta; and Kamloops, Vernon, Courtenay, Duncan and Dawson Creek in British Columbia.

Furthermore, with the new sample allocation, the data quality for the three following CAs is now sufficient for publication: Saint-Georges in Quebec; Thompson in Manitoba; and Fort St. John in British Columbia. These CAs will be available on request in March 2015.

## 4.0 Improved imputation strategy

Imputation is the method used to replace missing data values in cases of both person and item non-response in a survey. Complete person non-response occurs when all questionnaire data for a person in a sampled household are missing, while item non-response means that some, but not all data, are missing. For detailed discussion on the imputation strategy used in the Labour Force Survey, see Chapter 5 of *Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey (2008)*.

For the 2015 rebasing, the overall imputation strategy was not changed. However, the list of variables used to create the imputation groups for the donor imputation was updated in order to reflect current response patterns and relationships between key variables. As a result of this update, one variable was added (industry), some were modified (age group and labour force status) and one was removed (country of birth: born in Canada; born in the United States; or born elsewhere). These changes were implemented historically, starting with January 2008.

See Sections 6 and 7 for the impact of these changes on the estimates.

## 5.0 Sample redesign

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) plays a central role in the national statistical system in several ways. First, the LFS provides monthly estimates of employment and unemployment which are among the most timely and important measures of the overall performance of the Canadian economy.

Secondly, the Employment Insurance Act has designated the LFS as the official source of monthly unemployment rates for the 62 Employment insurance regions (EIRs) used in the administration of the Employment Insurance program.

Last, but not least, the LFS infrastructure (sample, interviewers, processing systems) supports a wide range of other Statistics Canada household surveys that are conducted in response to the policy and information needs of government.

In order for the LFS to continue to uphold these three key roles, the sampling frame must be up-to-date, and the estimates must be sufficiently reliable to support the various uses of the data.

Every ten years, after the decennial population census, the LFS undergoes a sample redesign to reflect changes in population characteristics and new definitions of geographical boundaries. Up until December 2014, the LFS sample design was based on information from the 2001 Census. It reflected the population size, provincial distribution, and the sub-provincial boundaries as of 2001. Since that time, there has been significant population growth, change in population and labour market characteristics, as well as realignment of municipal and Census metropolitan area (CMA) boundaries. Therefore, the sample distribution needs to be adjusted to reflect the most current characteristics of the labour market, population and geography.

The LFS design strata, which are a way to divide the frame in order to make sampling more efficient, are set out to be homogeneous with respect to some key labour market variables. However, the strata become less efficient the further the design is from the source year (i.e. 2001) and as the population and labour market characteristics shift over time. This redesign defines new strata based on the most recent Census information (2011).

The sample is allocated to provinces and strata within provinces in the way that best meets the need for reliable estimates at various geographic levels. The following guidelines were used in the 2005 sample allocation for estimates of unemployment:

- A coefficient of variation (CV or standard error relative to the estimate) of less than 2% for Canada, and 4% to 7% for the provinces.
- CVs of less than 25% for Economic regions.
- CVs of less than 15% for 3 month moving average unemployment estimates of Employment insurance regions (EIRs).
- Since most CMAs are also EIRs, setting objectives for the EIRs also guarantees the quality of the estimates for the CMA.

These guidelines continue to be used in the 2015 sample allocation with the following exception. The sample allocation to the provinces and to Employment Insurance regions was modified by using quality targets at a level that provides a consistent standard error when estimated unemployment levels for a region have been below 5% of the labour force. This modification prevents the allocation algorithms from automatically increasing sample sizes in areas of low unemployment, which would be at the expense of the other regions as the overall sample size has been maintained at the same level as in the last design.

This revised sample allocation has resulted in some changes to the target sample size for most provinces. The table below compares the national and provincial sample sizes from the 2015 design to those from the 2005 design. As can be seen, the largest absolute change was a decrease of over 900 sampled households per month in Ontario, which was offset by increases in the sample in the three Prairie provinces and Quebec. For the four Atlantic provinces and British Columbia, the changes were all relatively small. These revisions also reflect demographic and labour market changes.

Text table 1
Sample size, Canada and provinces

| | Design | | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 2005 | 2015 | |
| Canada | 56,027 | 55,989 | -38 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 2,004 | 2,009 | 5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,421 | 1,421 | 0 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,962 | 2,965 | 3 |
| New Brunswick | 2,840 | 2,810 | -30 |
| Quebec | 10,075 | 10,185 | 110 |
| Ontario | 15,893 | 14,972 | -921 |
| Manitoba | 4,849 | 5,277 | 428 |
| Saskatchewan | 3,897 | 4,122 | 225 |
| Alberta | 5,540 | 5,690 | 150 |
| British Columbia | 6,546 | 6,538 | -8 |

The new sample design for the provinces is being "phased-in" one rotation at a time as households come into the sample (i.e. on the birth rotation). This process will start in January 2015 and will be fully implemented by June 2015.

### 5.1 Other sample changes with the 2015 sample redesign

Under the 2005 design, two Economic regions (ERs) were combined at the design stage (480: Cote-Nord and 490: Nord-du-Quebec) and three other pairs were combined during estimation (670: Parklands and 680: North; 750: Prince Albert and 760: Northern; 960: Nechako and 970: North Coast). In the 2015 redesign, all collapsing has been implemented at the design phase and includes three new pairs of ERs (See Section 3.2 for more details).

No changes were made to the sample design for the territories since it was updated in January 2011.

For more changes on the sample redesign, see Appendix III.

## 6.0 Impact on labour market estimates since 2001

Charts 7, 8 and 9 present monthly, seasonally adjusted revised and unrevised estimates of labour force characteristics at the national level by age and sex, while Tables 1 and 2 include differences based on annual averages for selected years.

As previously mentioned, employment levels were revised downward with the new population counts (Chart 7). This occurred for the total working-age population, particularly for people aged 25 to 54, but more so for men than women (Chart 8).

For persons aged 15 to 24, the difference between the revised and unrevised employment estimates varied throughout the 2001 to 2014 period. From 2001 to 2006, there was little difference between the two series, but from 2007 to 2010, the revised estimates were lower than the unrevised. Since 2012, the revised employment estimates were higher than the unrevised.

On the other hand, for those aged 55 and over, the revised employment estimates were very similar to the unrevised estimates throughout the period of revision, with little to no impact on the rates of unemployment, participation and employment.

As with the old series, the new employment estimates show that the employment peak before the economic downturn was in October 2008. With the revised estimates, the employment trough occurred in June 2009 as opposed to July 2009 in the unrevised estimates.

From October 2008 to June 2009, the decline in employment was very similar in both revised (-2.5%, or -427,000) and unrevised estimates (-2.4%, or -418,000). Between June 2009 to December 2014, employment grew at the same rate (+7.1%) for both the new and old estimates.

Compared to the unrevised data, unemployment levels and rates were little changed from the revised estimates. The national unemployment rate in December 2014 was 6.7%, a difference of 0.1 percentage points from the unrevised rate.

Both the employment and participation rates were revised downward from February 2008 onwards, as revised employment grew at a slightly slower pace than the unrevised. The revised employment rate in December 2014 was 61.3%, a difference of 0.2 percentage points compared to the unrevised estimates. The revised participation rate was also 0.2 percentage points lower, at 65.7%, compared to the unrevised.

By December 2014, revised employment estimates were higher than the unrevised for five of the provinces. Newfoundland and Labrador had the largest gap, at 3.6% higher, while Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan were less than 1% higher than the unrevised estimates (Charts 10 and 11).

Revised employment estimates were lower for four provinces, with British Columbia having the largest gap between the revised and unrevised estimates (-2.7% in December 2014). Manitoba followed with a difference of -1.6%, then Prince Edward Island (-1.2%), and then Ontario (-1.0%). In Alberta, the differences were mainly in 2012 and part of 2013, with little change by December 2014 (-0.1%).

Both the population rebasing and the update to the imputation strategy had an impact on the employment levels by industry and class of worker (Charts 12, 13, and 14). Specifically, comparing the revised and unrevised data, there was a general shift downward in the number of workers employed in industries such as educational services, public administration, professional scientific and technical services, and finance, insurance, real estate and leasing. At the same time, there was a general shift upward in the number of workers employed in construction, accommodation and food services, and 'other services'.

For class of worker estimates, there was a general shift downward in the number employed in the public sector. There was little change in the number of private sector employees and a general shift upward in the number of self-employed (Chart 15).

## 7.0 Labour market in 2014

Looking at the annual averages for 2014 (Table 1 and 2), revised employment levels are lower than the unrevised. This was due to the unrevised series being overestimated for those aged 25 to 54 years of age, especially men. Revised employment levels in 2014 were lower by 1.3% for core-age men and 0.3% for core-age women

On the other hand, unrevised employment estimates were underestimated for youth and older workers. Revised employment estimates in 2014 were higher than the unrevised ones by 1.0% for youth and 0.2% for those 55 years and over.

Full-time employment was revised downward in 2014 (-0.6%) while part-time employment was revised upward (+0.5%). The downward revision for full-time employment was mainly for core-age men (-1.2%), although there was also a slight downward revision for core-age women (-0.3%). Part-time employment was revised upward for youth aged 15 to 24 (+1.6%) and for those aged 55 and over (+1.5%).

Unemployment levels were revised slightly upward in 2014 (+0.3%). This was mainly due to youth unemployment, which was revised upward by 2.2%. Unemployment levels for those aged 55 and over and for core-aged workers were revised downward (-1.0% and -0.4% respectively).

National revised rates of employment, unemployment and participation were little changed from the unrevised rates in 2014. Provincially, rates of participation and employment were slightly higher than the unrevised rates in the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. For the central and western provinces, revised participation and employment rates were down slightly, by 0.1 to 0.2 percentage points compared to unrevised rates (Table 3 and 4).

Tables 5 and 6 show that the major areas of employment growth from 2001 to 2014 (starting in 2006 for immigrant status), as well as the share of employment in 2014 by age, sex and immigrant status, were little changed between the revised and unrevised estimates.

As mentioned in Section 6, both the population rebasing and the update to the imputation strategy had an impact on employment levels by industry and class of worker. While the revised employment growth from 2001 to 2014 for certain industries and by class of worker (especially public sector employees) are somewhat different (Table 5), the revised and unrevised share of employment in 2014 was little changed (Table 6).

Also, despite little change in the revised and unrevised share of employment by highest level of education in 2014, revised employment growth from 2001 to 2014 for those with a university education was slightly lower compared to unrevised (62.1% vs. 64.8%).

## 8.0 The Territories

Estimates for Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut were also adjusted to reflect population counts based on the 2011 Census of population. Estimates were revised back to 2001 for Yukon and the Northwest Territories and 2004 for Nunavut.

For both Yukon and the Northwest Territories, population estimates were revised slightly downward from 2001 to 2010, and were revised upward from 2011 to 2014. In Nunavut, rebased population estimates were higher than the previous estimates from 2008 to 2014.

The annual average revised employment estimates in 2014 for Yukon and Nunavut were unchanged from the unrevised. For the Northwest Territories, revised 2014 employment estimates were 0.5% higher than unrevised estimates (Table 7).

Unemployment levels were little changed between the new and old estimates for the three territories in 2014. However, the revised unemployment rate for Nunavut was 0.6 percentage points higher than the old rate, and 0.2 percentage points lower for the Northwest Territories.

At the same time, revised participation and employment rates were higher than the unrevised rates in the Northwest Territories, while they were lower in Nunavut and Yukon.

## 9.0 Estimates for the Aboriginal population

The weights applied to the Aboriginal working-age population living off-reserve were also updated to reflect population changes. As mentioned in the publication *Aboriginal Peoples in Canada: First Nations People, Métis and Inuit* released on May 8, 2013, the Aboriginal population increased at a pace nearly four times faster than the non-Aboriginal population from 2006 to 2011. The two main factors that account for this growth of the Aboriginal population are high fertility and more individuals identifying themselves as Aboriginal persons.

The revised LFS working-age population estimate for the Aboriginal population living off-reserve in 2014 was 22% higher (+155,000) than the old estimate. Revised population estimates were higher than the old estimates for the three Aboriginal groups: First Nations, Métis and Inuit. By province, revised Aboriginal population estimates were higher than unrevised in all provinces but mostly in Quebec, the Atlantic region, British Columbia and Ontario (Table 7 ).

As with most other population groups, there was little difference between the revised and unrevised unemployment rates for the Aboriginal population. However, the revised participation and employment rates were generally lower than the unrevised rates by Aboriginal identity and by province.

## 10.0 Update to actual hours seasonal adjustment methodology

The seasonal adjustment methodology for the actual hours series has been improved to better reflect hours lost due to holidays in the reference week for self-employed workers. All actual hours series have been revised back to the start of the series based on this new methodology.

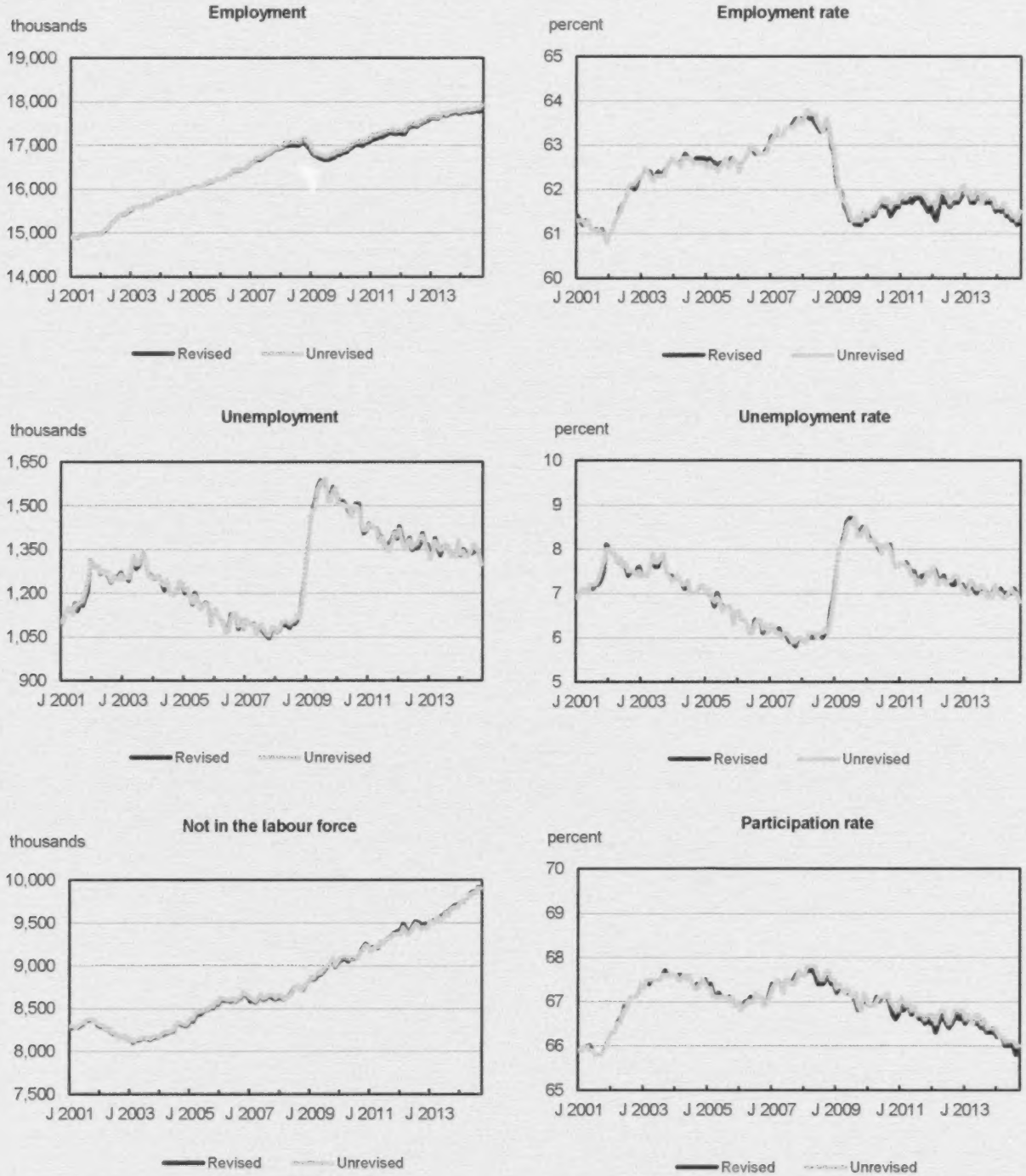
All seasonally adjusted actual hours series are adjusted for the timing of the reference week as this varies from year to year. There is also an adjustment to reflect holiday occurrences during reference weeks. Holidays that sometimes fall into the reference week include Family Day, March break for some provinces, Easter Friday and Monday, Thanksgiving, and Remembrance Day.

This adjustment is derived from hours lost due to the holiday as reported by respondents of the Labour Force Survey, with the exception of self-employed workers. As hours lost due to holidays are not reported for the self-employed, a model is used to estimate and remove systematic fluctuations due to holiday occurrence in the reference weeks. This model is based on special time series regression in a manner similar to the calendar adjustment performed for reference week location.

To better reflect the actual hours from the self-employed workers, the seasonally adjusted total actual hours worked series will now be derived as the sum of the three seasonally adjusted classes of workers (public employees, private employees and self-employed). The provincial series will be slightly modified to match this improved seasonally adjusted actual hours total.

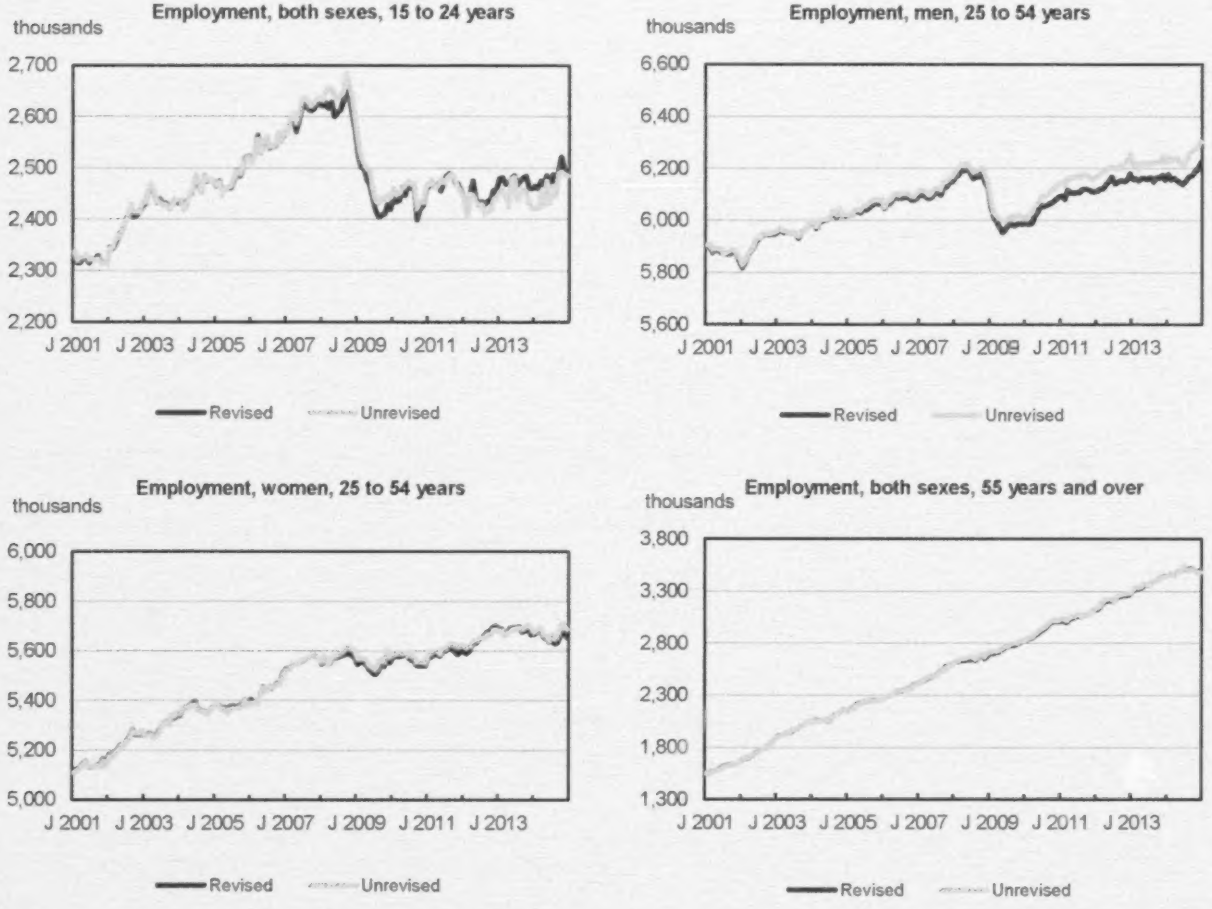
Historically, the total actual hours series was directly seasonally adjusted. For more information on direct and indirect seasonal adjustment, please consult Statistics Canada Quality Guidelines on *Seasonal adjustment and trend-cycle estimation*.

Chart 7
**Comparison of revised and unrevised labour force levels and rates, seasonally adjusted from January 2001 to December 2014**



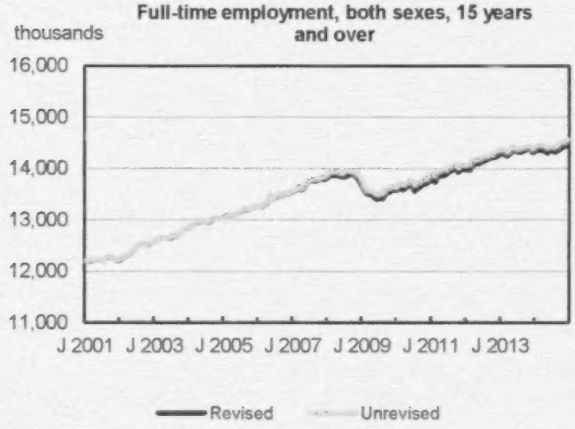

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

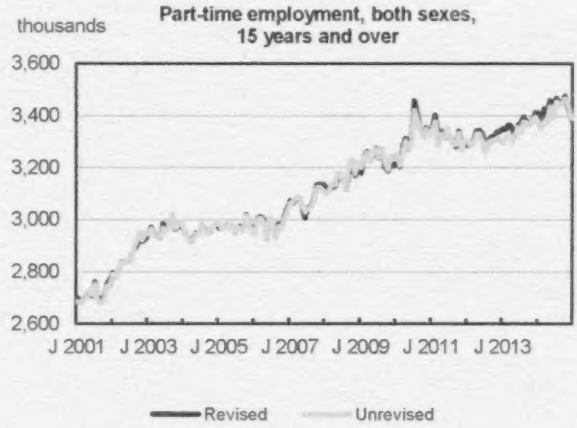
Chart 8
Comparison of revised and unrevised levels of employment by sex and age, seasonally adjusted from January 2001 to December 2014

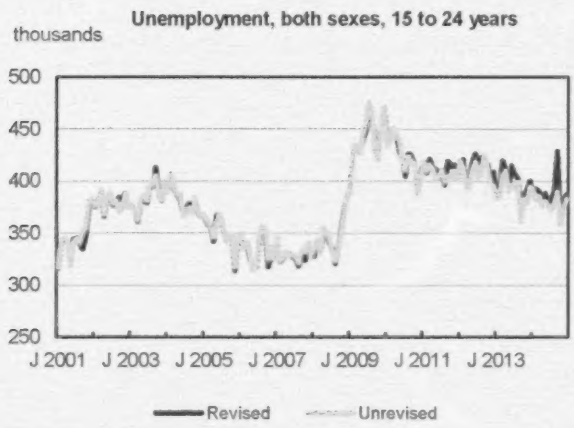


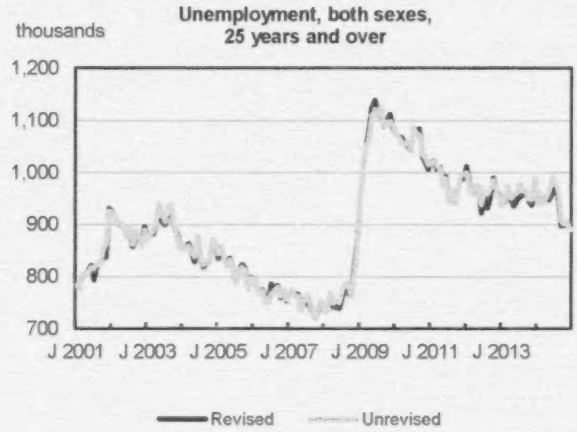

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Chart 9
**Comparison of revised and unrevised levels of employment and unemployment by sex and age, seasonally adjusted from January 2001 to December 2014**



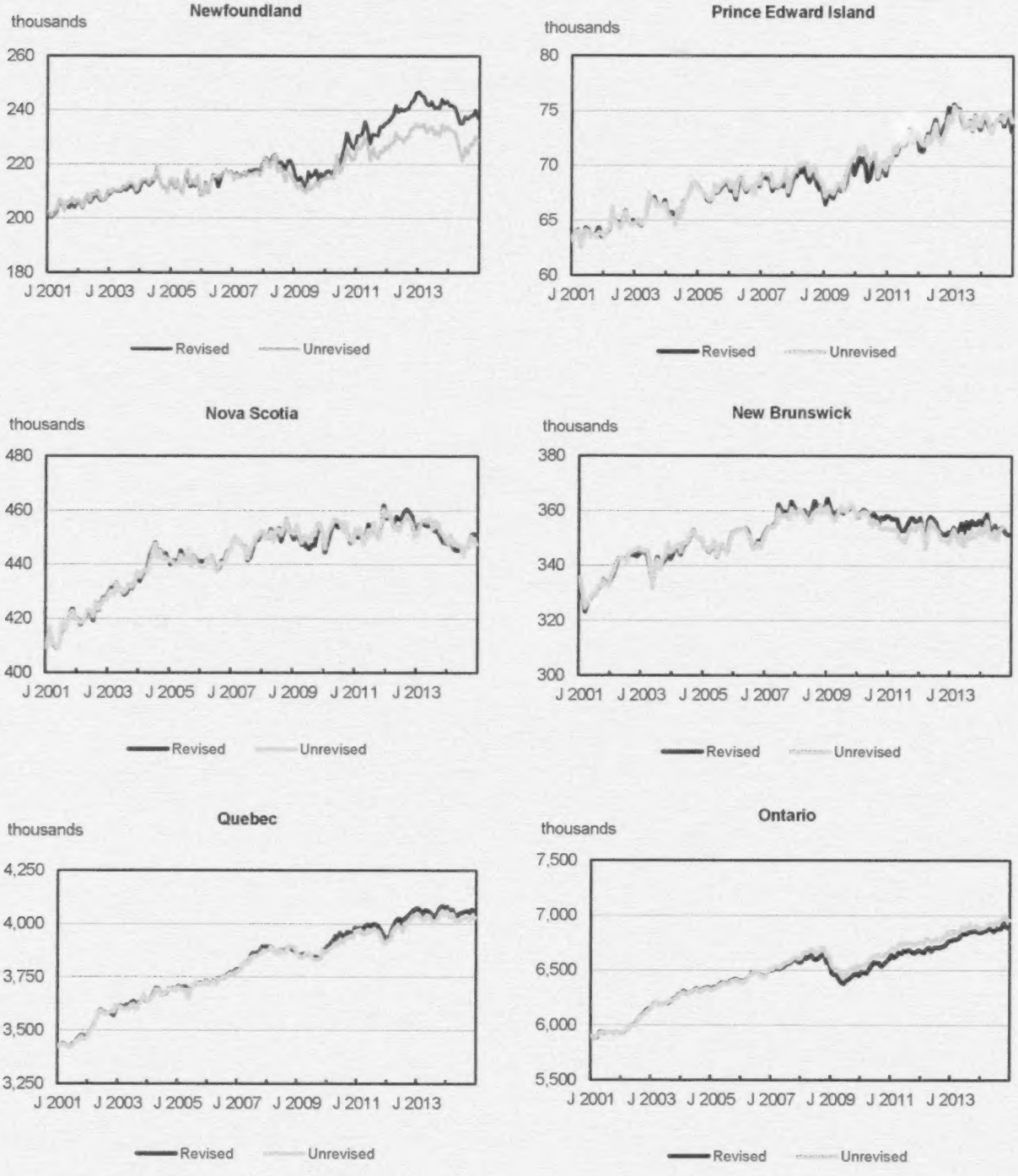



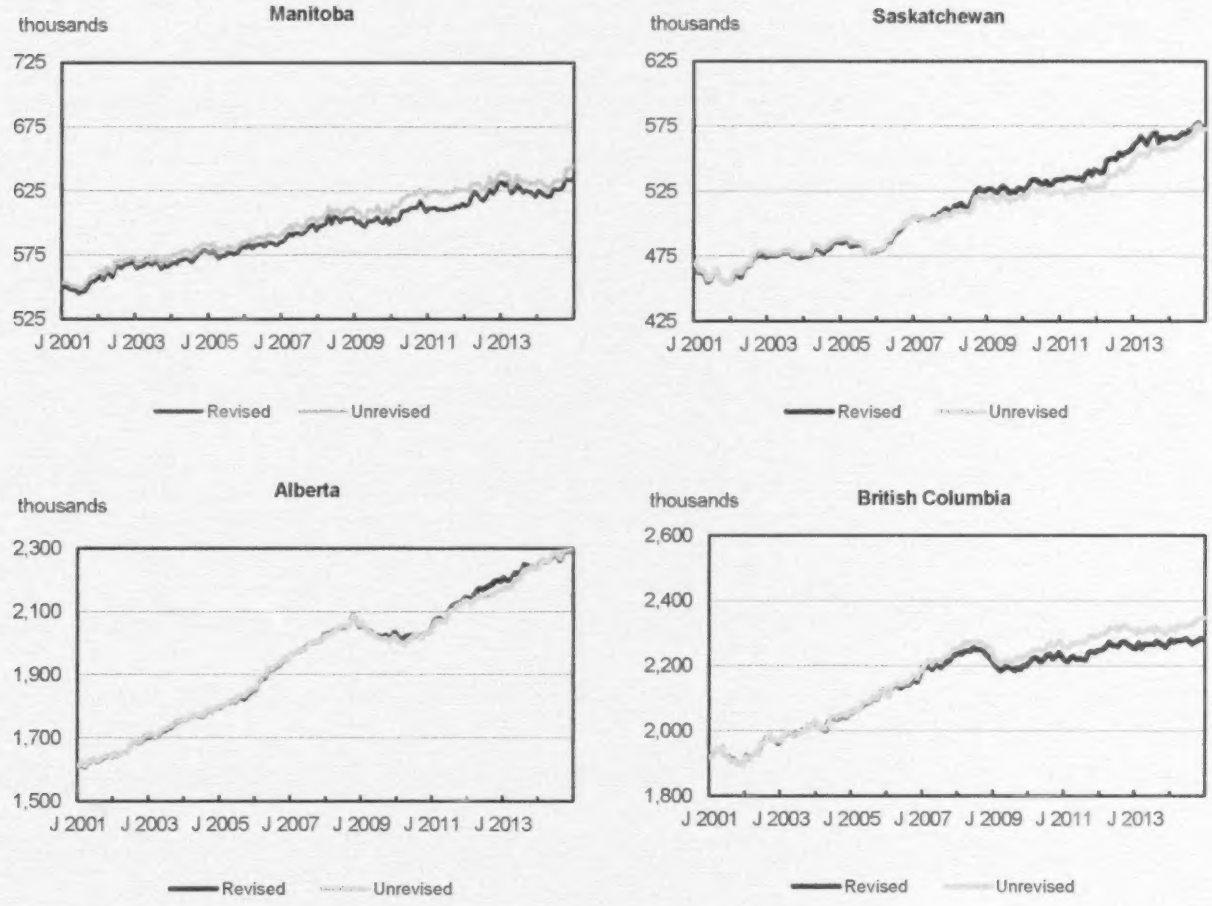

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Chart 10
Comparison of revised and unrevised levels of employment by province, seasonally adjusted from January 2001 to December 2014



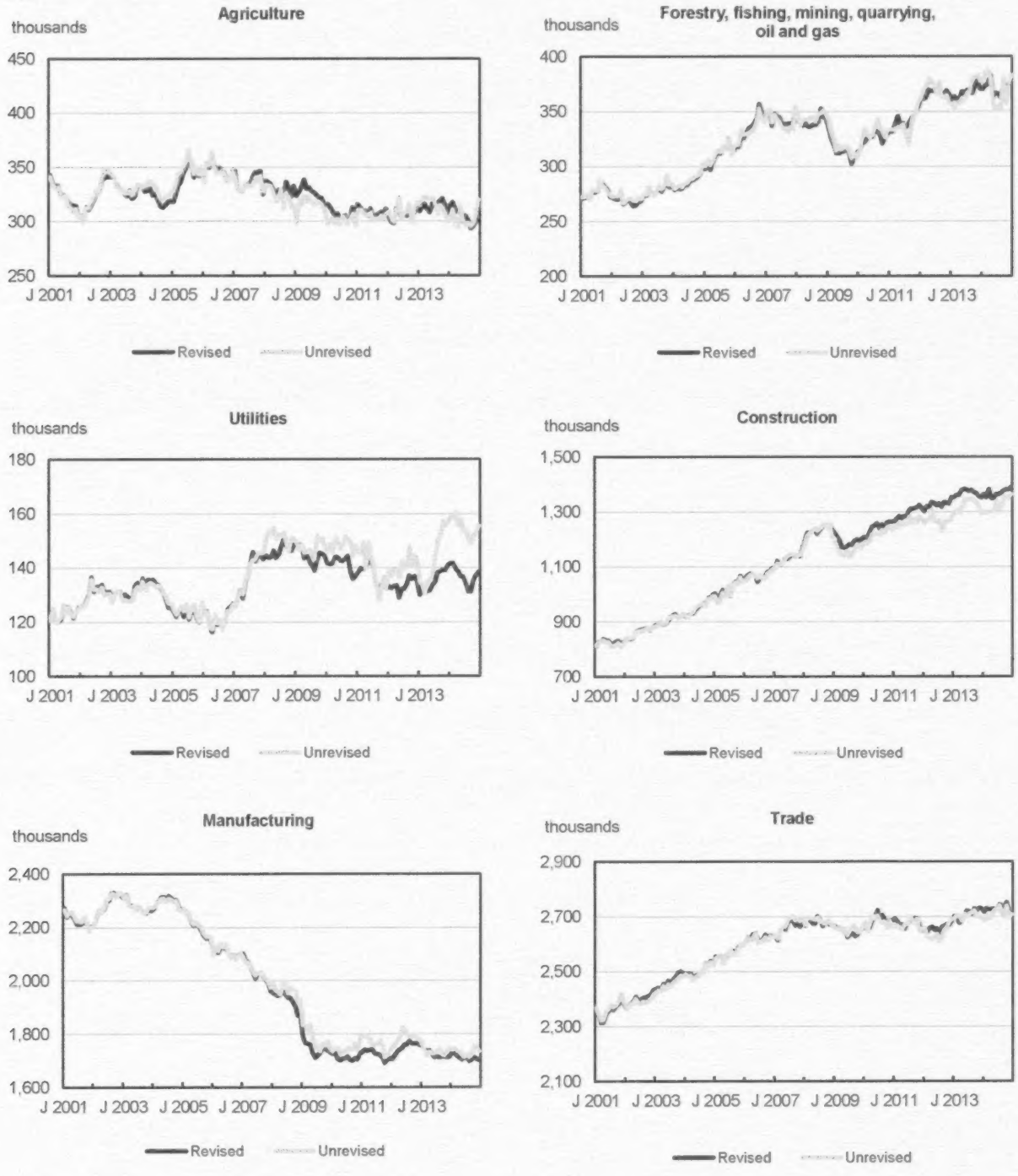

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Chart 11
Comparison of revised and unrevised levels of employment by province, seasonally adjusted from January 2001 to December 2014



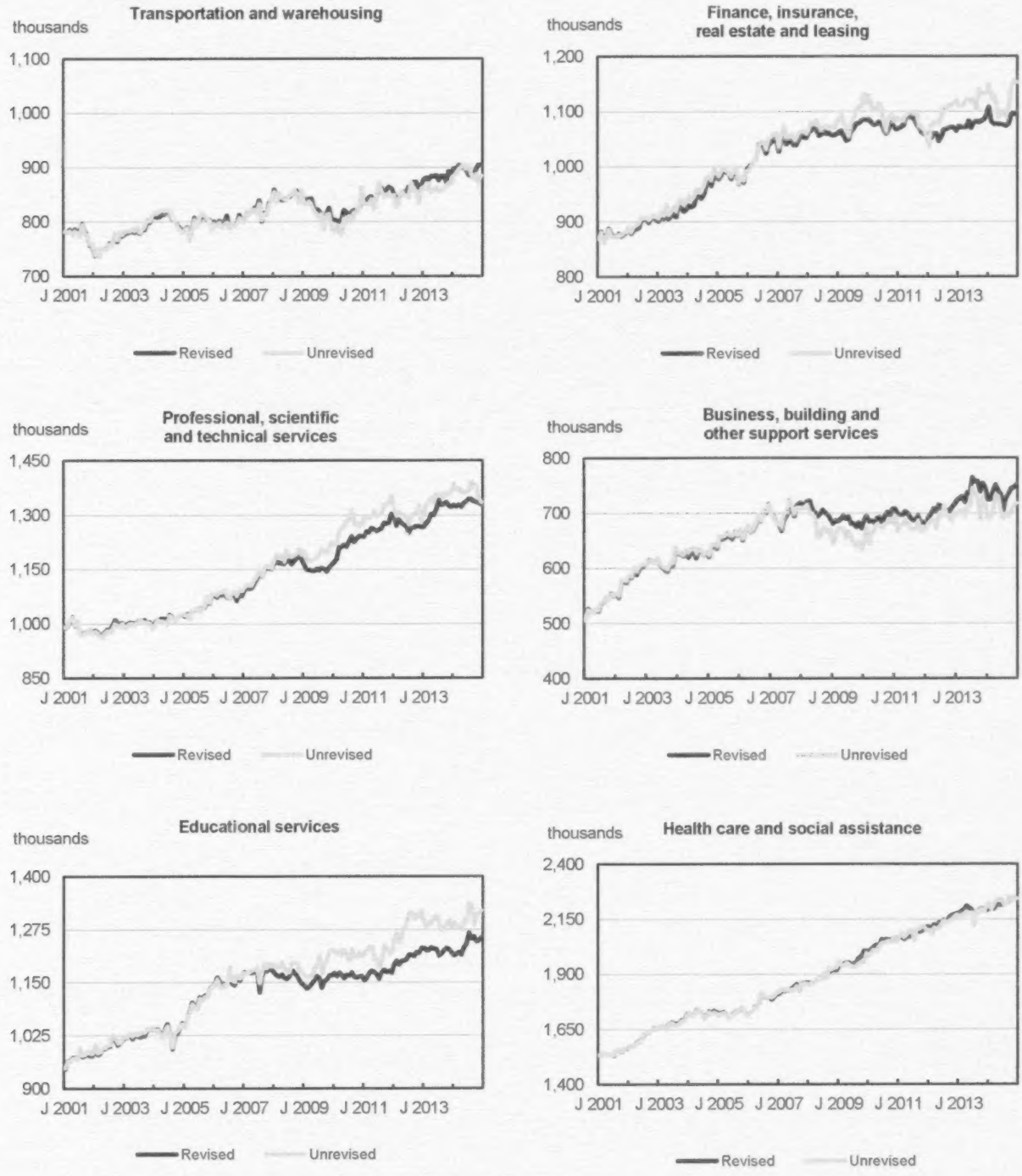

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Chart 12
Comparison of revised and unrevised levels of employment by industry, seasonally adjusted from January 2001 to December 2014



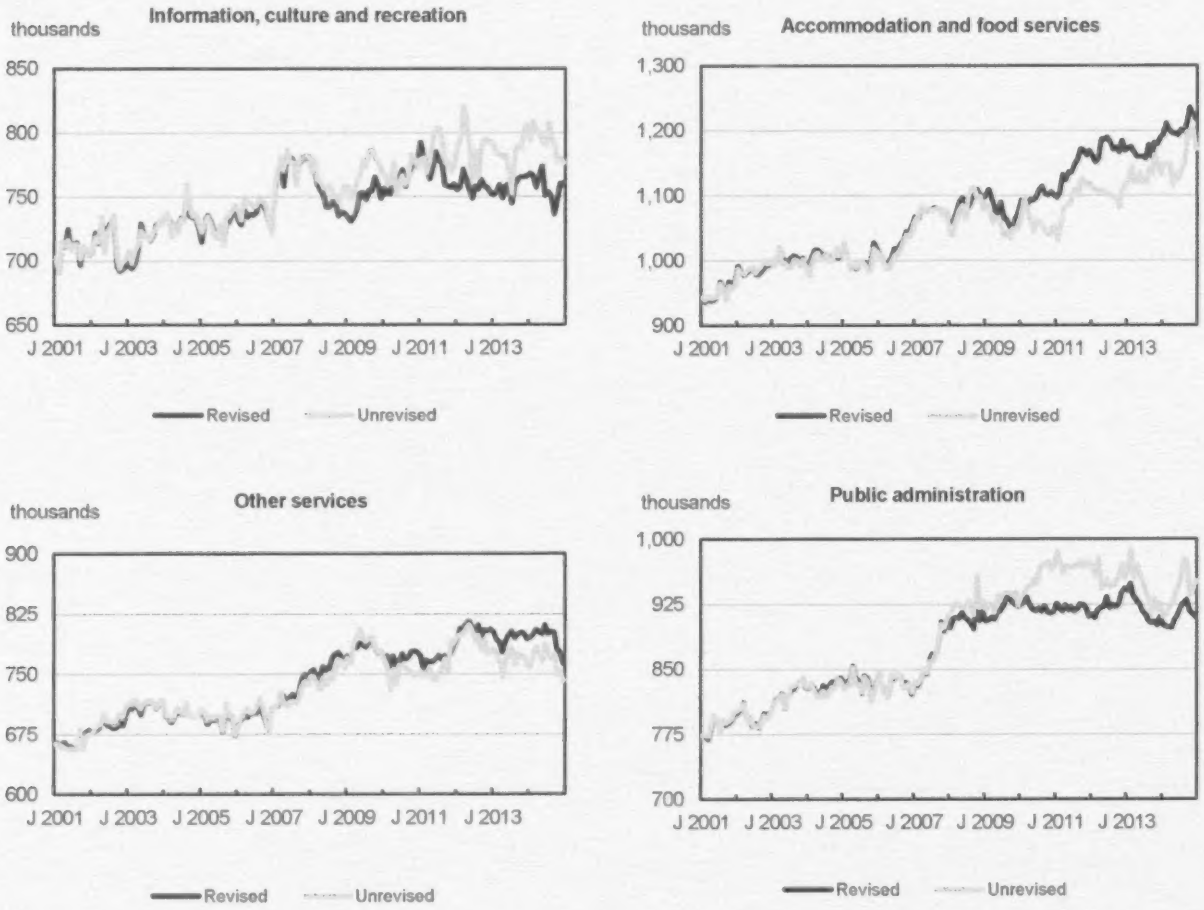

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Chart 13
Comparison of revised and unrevised levels of employment by industry, seasonally adjusted from January 2001 to December 2014



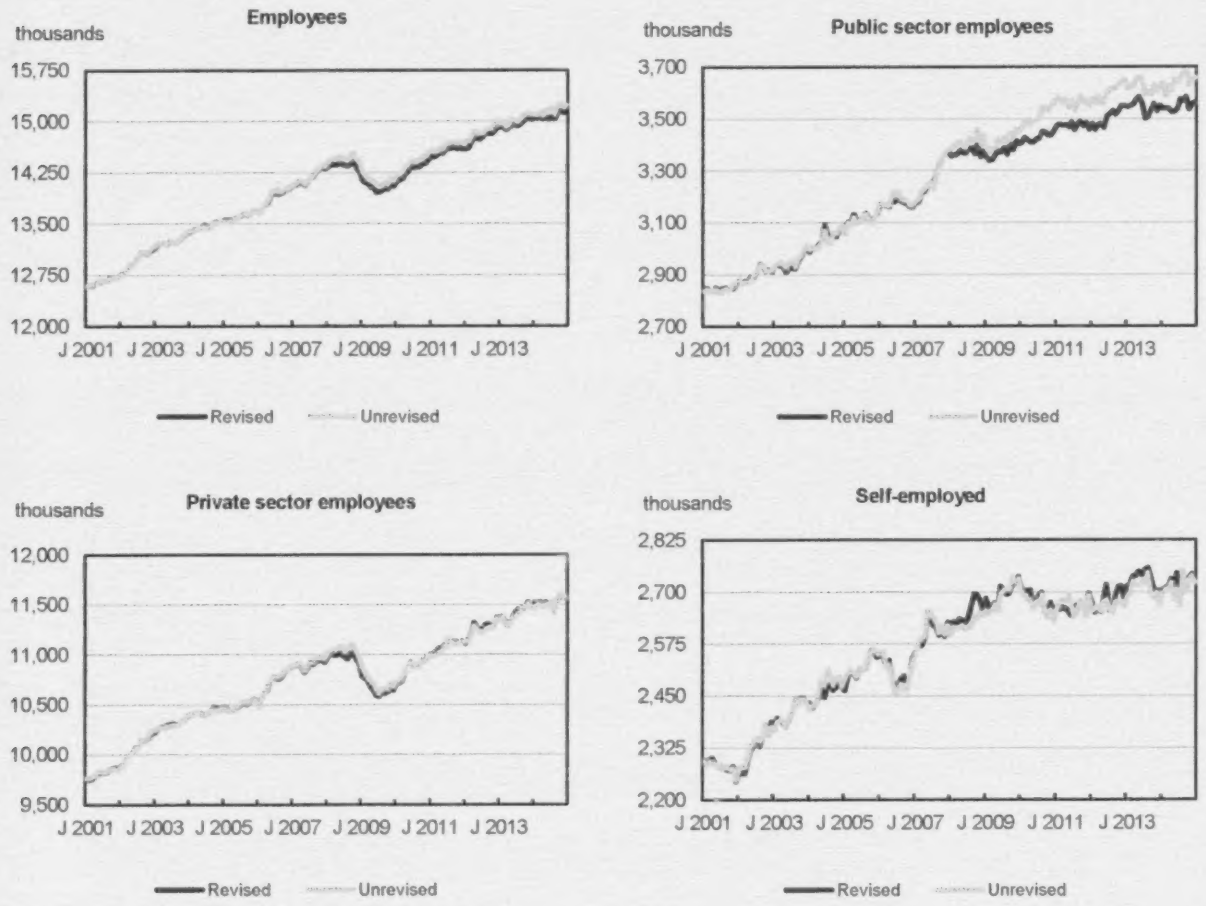

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Chart 14
Comparison of revised and unrevised levels of employment by industry, seasonally adjusted from January 2001 to December 2014




**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

Chart 15
Comparison of revised and unrevised levels of employment by class of worker, seasonally adjusted from January 2001 to December 2014




**Source:** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

# Related products

## Selected publications from Statistics Canada

| | |
|---|---|
| 71-001-X | Labour Force Information |
| 71-526-X | Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey |
| 71-543-G | Guide to the Labour Force Survey |
| 71-587-X | Aboriginal Peoples Living Off-reserve in Western Canada: Estimates from the Labour Force Survey |
| 71-588-X | The Aboriginal Labour Force Analysis Series |
| 71-606-X | The Immigrant Labour Force Analysis Series |
| 71M0001X | Labour Force Survey Microdata File |

## Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

| | |
|---|---|
| 279-0029 | Work absence statistics of full-time employees, for Canada, provinces and census metropolitan area (CMA), and by sex, annual |
| 279-0030 | Work absence statistics of full-time employees, by sex and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), Canada, annual |
| 279-0031 | Work absence statistics of full-time employees, by sex and National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), Canada, annual |
| 279-0032 | Work absence statistics of full-time employees, by sex and age group, Canada, annual |
| 279-0033 | Work absence statistics of full-time employees, by sex and presence of children, Canada, annual |
| 279-0034 | Work absence statistics of full-time employees, by sex and job tenure, Canada, annual |
| 279-0035 | Work absence statistics of full-time employees, by sex and public and private sector, Canada, annual |
| 279-0036 | Work absence statistics of full-time employees, by sex and education, Canada, annual |
| 279-0037 | Work absence statistics of full-time employees, by sex and workplace size, Canada, annual |
| 279-0038 | Work absence statistics of full-time employees, by sex and job status, Canada, annual |
| 279-0039 | Work absence statistics of full-time employees, by sex and union coverage, Canada, annual |

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|---|---|
| 282-0001 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0002 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and detailed age group, annual |
| 282-0003 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by educational attainment, sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0004 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by educational attainment, sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0005 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by full- and part-time students during school months, sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0006 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by students during summer months, sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0007 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0008 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0009 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S) and sex, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0010 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S) and sex, annual |
| 282-0011 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by class of worker, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and sex, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0012 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by class of worker, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and sex, annual |
| 282-0013 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), part-time employment by reason for part-time work, sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0014 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), part-time employment by reason for part-time work, sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0015 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by usual hours worked, main or all jobs, sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0016 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by usual hours worked, main or all jobs, sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0017 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by actual hours worked, main or all jobs, sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0018 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by actual hours worked, main or all jobs, sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0019 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by usual hours worked, class of worker, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and sex, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |

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| 282-0020 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by usual hours worked, class of worker, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and sex, annual |
| 282-0021 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by actual hours worked, class of worker, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and sex, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0022 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by actual hours worked, class of worker, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and sex, annual |
| 282-0023 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by usual hours worked, class of worker, National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S) and sex, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0024 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by usual hours worked, class of worker, National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S) and sex, annual |
| 282-0025 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by actual hours worked, class of worker, National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S) and sex, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0026 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by actual hours worked, class of worker, National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S) and sex, annual |
| 282-0027 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by total and average usual and actual hours worked, main or all jobs, type of work, sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0028 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by total and average usual and actual hours worked, main or all jobs, type of work, sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0029 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), average days lost for personal reasons per full-time employee by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0030 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), average days lost for personal reasons per full-time employee by National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0031 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), multiple jobholders by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0032 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), multiple jobholders by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0033 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), multiple jobholders by National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0034 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), multiple jobholders by National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0035 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), multiple jobholders by usual hours worked at main and all jobs, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0036 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), multiple jobholders by usual hours worked at main and all jobs, annual |
| 282-0037 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), job tenure by type of work, sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |

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| 282-0038 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), job tenure by type of work, sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0039 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), job tenure by National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S) and sex, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0040 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), job tenure by National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S) and sex, annual |
| 282-0041 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), job tenure by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and sex, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0042 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), job tenure by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and sex, annual |
| 282-0047 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), duration of unemployment by sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0048 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), duration of unemployment by sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0049 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), unemployment by type of work sought and search method, sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0050 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), unemployment by type of work sought and search method, sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0051 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), retirement age by class of worker and sex, annual |
| 282-0069 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), wages of employees by type of work, National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0070 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), wages of employees by type of work, National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0071 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), wages of employees by type of work, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0072 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), wages of employees by type of work, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0073 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), wages of employees by job permanence, union coverage, sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0074 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), wages of employees by job permanence, union coverage, sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0075 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employees by establishment size, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0076 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employees by establishment size, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0077 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employees by union coverage, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |

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| 282-0078 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employees by union coverage, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0079 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employees by job permanency, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0080 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employees by job permanency, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0081 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employees working overtime (weekly) by National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0082 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employees working overtime (weekly) by National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0083 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employees working overtime (weekly) by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0084 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employees working overtime (weekly) by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0085 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), supplementary unemployment rates by sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0086 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), supplementary unemployment rates by sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0087 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by sex and age group, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted, monthly |
| 282-0088 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), seasonally adjusted and unadjusted, monthly |
| 282-0089 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by class of worker and sex, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted, monthly |
| 282-0092 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), actual hours worked at main job by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), seasonally adjusted, monthly |
| 282-0093 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), seasonally adjusted, monthly |
| 282-0094 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), Canada, seasonally adjusted, monthly |
| 282-0095 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by full- and part-time students during school months, sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0100 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by territories, sex and age group, 3-month moving average, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted, monthly |
| 282-0101 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by immigrant status, age group, Canada, regions, provinces and Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver census metropolitan areas, 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |

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| 282-0102 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by immigrant status, age group, Canada, regions, provinces and Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver census metropolitan areas, annual |
| 282-0103 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by immigrant status, sex and detailed age group, Canada, 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0104 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by immigrant status, sex and detailed age group, Canada, annual |
| 282-0105 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by immigrant status, educational attainment, sex and age group, Canada, 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0106 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by immigrant status, educational attainment, sex and age group, Canada, annual |
| 282-0107 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by immigrant status, country of birth, sex and age group, Canada, 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0108 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by immigrant status, country of birth, sex and age group, Canada, annual |
| 282-0122 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by provinces and economic regions based on 2011 census boundaries, 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0123 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by provinces, territories and economic regions based on 2011 census boundaries, annual |
| 282-0124 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by economic region based on 2011 census boundaries and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0125 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by economic region based on 2011 census boundaries and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), annual |
| 282-0126 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by economic region based on 2011 census boundaries and National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0127 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by economic region based on 2011 census boundaries and National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), annual |
| 282-0128 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by census metropolitan area based on 2011 census boundaries, sex and age group, 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0129 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by census metropolitan area based on 2011 census boundaries, sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0130 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by census metropolitan area based on 2011 census boundaries and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0131 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by census metropolitan area based on 2011 census boundaries and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), annual |

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| 282-0132 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by census metropolitan area based on 2011 census boundaries and National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0133 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by census metropolitan area based on 2011 census boundaries and National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), annual |
| 282-0134 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by selected census agglomerations based on 2011 census boundaries, annual |
| 282-0135 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by census metropolitan area based on 2011 census boundaries, 3-month moving average, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted, monthly |
| 282-0136 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver census metropolitan areas based on 2011 census boundaries, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted, monthly |
| 282-0137 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by population centres and rural areas based on 2011 census boundaries, sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0138 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by population centres and rural areas based on 2011 census boundaries, sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0139 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by population centres and rural areas based on 2011 census boundaries, class of worker and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0140 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by population centres and rural areas based on 2011 census boundaries, class of worker and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), annual |
| 282-0200 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), weekly wage distributions of employees by type of work, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and sex, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0201 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), weekly wage distributions of employees by type of work, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and sex, annual |
| 282-0202 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), weekly wage distributions of employees by type of work, National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), and sex, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0203 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), weekly wage distributions of employees by type of work, National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), and sex, annual |
| 282-0204 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), hourly wage distributions of employees by type of work, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and sex, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0205 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), hourly wage distributions of employees by type of work, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and sex, annual |
| 282-0206 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), hourly wage distribution of employees by type of work, National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), and sex, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |

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|---|---|
| 282-0207 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), hourly wage distribution of employees by type of work, National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), and sex, annual |
| 282-0208 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by educational degree, sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0209 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by educational degree, sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0210 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by family type and family age composition, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0211 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by family type and family age composition, annual |
| 282-0212 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), hours lost by employees by reason absent full and part week and sex, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0213 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), hours lost by employees by reason absent full and part week and sex, annual |
| 282-0214 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), activity prior to unemployment by sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0215 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), activity prior to unemployment, by sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0216 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), reason for leaving job during previous year by sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0217 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), reason for leaving job during previous year by sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0218 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), reason for not looking for work, by sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0219 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), reason for not looking for work, by sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0220 | Labour Force Survey estimates (LFS), employees by union status, sex and age group, Canada and provinces, annual |
| 282-0221 | Labour Force Survey estimates (LFS), employees by union status, sex, age group and education level, Canada, annual |
| 282-0222 | Labour Force Survey estimates (LFS), employees by union status and National Occupational Classification (NOC-S), Canada, annual |
| 282-0223 | Labour Force Survey estimates (LFS), employees by union status, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and sex, Canada, annual |
| 282-0224 | Labour Force Survey estimates (LFS), employees by union status, establishment size, job tenure, type of work and job permanency, Canada, annual |
| 282-0225 | Labour Force Survey estimates (LFS), average weekly earnings, average hourly wage rate and average usual weekly hours by union status and type of work, Canada and provinces, annual |

## Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

| | |
|---|---|
| 3701 | Labour Force Survey |

## Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

- *Average hourly wages of employees by selected characteristics and occupation, unadjusted data, by province (monthly)*
- *Days lost per worker by industry and sex*
- *People employed, by educational attainment*
- *Reasons for part-time work by sex and age group*
- *Self-employment, historical summary*
- *Employment by age, sex, type of work, class of worker and province (monthly)*
- *Actual hours worked per week by industry, seasonally adjusted (monthly)*
- *Labour force characteristics, unadjusted, by territory (3 month moving average)*
- *Employment by industry and sex*
- *Full-time and part-time employment by sex and age group*
- *Labour force characteristics by age and sex*
- *Labour force characteristics, population 15 years and older, by economic region, by province*
- *Labour force characteristics by immigrant status of population aged 25 to 54, and by educational attainment*
- *Labour force characteristics by immigrant status, by detailed age group*
- *Labour force characteristics by immigrant status of population aged 25 to 54, by country of birth*
- *Days lost per worker due to illness or disability, by sex, by province*
- *Employment by industry*
- *Labour force characteristics, seasonally adjusted, by province (monthly)*
- *Labour force characteristics, unadjusted, by province (monthly)*
- *Labour force characteristics, unadjusted, by economic region (3 month moving average)*
- *Labour force, employment and unemployment, levels and rates, by province*
- *Economic indicators, by province and territory (monthly and quarterly)*

- *Days lost per worker by reason, by provinces*
- *Labour force characteristics, population 15 years and older, by census metropolitan area*
- *Labour force characteristics, seasonally adjusted, by census metropolitan area (3 month moving average)*
- *Labour force characteristics, unadjusted, by census metropolitan area (3 month moving average)*
- *Distribution of employed people, by industry, by province*
- *Employment by major industry group, seasonally adjusted, by province (monthly)*
- *Labour force characteristics*
- *Canada: Economic and financial data*
- *Labour force characteristics by sex and age group*
- *Labour force characteristics by immigrant status of population aged 25 to 54, by province*
- *Latest statistics (monthly)*

# Statistical tables

Table 1
**Level differences of revised minus unrevised labour force characteristics estimates by age and sex, annual averages for selected years**

| | Population | Labour force | Employment | Full-time employment | Part-time employment | Unemployment | Not in the labour force | Unemployment rate | Participation rate | Employment rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | thousands | | | | | | | % point change | | |
| **Both sexes, 15 and over** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -19.6 | -10.8 | -8.6 | -7.5 | -1.2 | -2.2 | -8.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | -30.4 | -14.5 | -14.2 | -14.8 | 0.6 | -0.3 | -15.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | -74.0 | -79.8 | -85.2 | -94.1 | 9.0 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| 2014 | -59.8 | -66.5 | -70.0 | -86.7 | 16.7 | 3.4 | 6.8 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| **Both sexes, 15 to 24** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -3.8 | -2.8 | -1.8 | -1.3 | -0.4 | -1.0 | -1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | -7.7 | -3.5 | -2.4 | -2.3 | 0.0 | -1.1 | -4.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | 6.8 | 2.2 | -1.1 | -14.4 | 13.4 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| 2014 | 54.2 | 32.1 | 23.8 | 4.3 | 19.5 | 8.2 | 22.1 | 0.2 | -0.1 | -0.2 |
| **Both sexes, 25 to 54** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -6.6 | -7.7 | -6.4 | -5.7 | -0.7 | -1.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | -10.1 | -11.3 | -12.2 | -12.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | -88.9 | -69.4 | -73.1 | -64.6 | -8.5 | 3.7 | -19.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2014 | -135.5 | -103.0 | -100.2 | -85.6 | -14.6 | -2.7 | -32.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| **Both sexes, 55 and over** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -9.3 | -0.5 | -0.4 | -0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -8.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | -12.6 | 0.3 | 0.3 | -0.4 | 0.8 | 0.1 | -13.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | 8.0 | -12.6 | -11.0 | -15.1 | 4.1 | -1.5 | 20.6 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.2 |
| 2014 | 21.6 | 4.4 | 6.4 | -5.4 | 11.7 | -2.1 | 17.2 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| **Men, 15 and over** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -13.7 | -10.6 | -9.5 | -8.9 | -0.7 | -1.1 | -3.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | -21.1 | -14.9 | -14.4 | -14.1 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -6.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | -59.6 | -55.8 | -62.6 | -64.6 | 2.1 | 6.8 | -3.8 | 0.2 | -0.1 | -0.2 |
| 2014 | -49.9 | -60.7 | -66.2 | -62.7 | -3.5 | 5.5 | 10.8 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.2 |
| **Men, 15 to 24** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -3.3 | -2.3 | -1.9 | -1.4 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | -6.5 | -3.1 | -2.4 | -1.9 | -0.5 | -0.8 | -3.4 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | -10.4 | -10.2 | -11.9 | -13.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | -0.1 | 0.2 | -0.1 | -0.3 |
| 2014 | 24.7 | 6.9 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 5.9 | 17.8 | 0.4 | -0.4 | -0.6 |
| **Men, 25 to 54** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -8.9 | -8.4 | -7.7 | -7.2 | -0.5 | -0.7 | -0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | -9.2 | -10.8 | -11.2 | -11.1 | -0.2 | 0.4 | 1.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| 2011 | -66.1 | -51.9 | -56.0 | -52.5 | -3.5 | 4.1 | -14.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 2014 | -103.1 | -82.6 | -81.9 | -70.5 | -11.5 | -0.8 | -20.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| **Men, 55 and over** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -1.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | -1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | -5.4 | -0.9 | -0.9 | -1.0 | 0.3 | -0.1 | -4.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 2011 | 16.8 | 6.3 | 5.4 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 10.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2014 | 28.5 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 7.7 | 6.9 | 0.3 | 13.4 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| **Women, 15 and over** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -5.9 | -0.2 | 0.9 | 1.3 | -0.4 | -1.1 | -5.8 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 2006 | -9.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | -0.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | -9.7 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | -14.4 | -24.0 | -22.6 | -29.6 | 6.9 | -1.3 | 9.7 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| 2014 | -9.8 | -5.8 | -3.7 | -24.0 | 20.3 | -2.1 | -4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **Women, 15 to 24** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -0.5 | -0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.5 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | -1.1 | -0.4 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.4 | -0.4 | -0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | 17.1 | 12.4 | 10.9 | -1.1 | 11.9 | 1.5 | 4.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 2014 | 29.4 | 25.1 | 22.8 | 4.2 | 18.5 | 2.2 | 4.3 | -0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| **Women, 25 to 54** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 2.2 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 | -0.3 | -0.6 | 1.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | -0.9 | -0.4 | -0.9 | -1.0 | 0.1 | 0.5 | -0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | -22.8 | -17.6 | -17.1 | -12.1 | -5.0 | -0.5 | -5.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 2014 | -32.5 | -20.2 | -18.3 | -15.2 | -3.1 | -2.1 | -12.1 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| **Women, 55 and over** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -7.7 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.1 | -7.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 2006 | -7.2 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | -8.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | -8.7 | -18.9 | -16.4 | -16.4 | 0.0 | -2.5 | 10.2 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.3 |
| 2014 | -6.9 | -10.7 | -8.3 | -13.0 | 4.8 | -2.4 | 3.8 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.2 |

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Table 2
Percentage difference between revised and unrevised estimates of labour force characteristics, by age and sex, annual averages for selected years

| | Population | Labour force | Employment | Full-time employment | Part-time employment | Unemployment | Not in the labour force |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | percent change | | | | | | |
| **Both sexes, 15 and over** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.1 |
| 2006 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| 2011 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -0.7 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| 2014 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| **Both sexes, 15 to 24** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.3 | -0.1 |
| 2006 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -0.3 | -0.3 |
| 2011 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -1.1 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| 2014 | 1.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.4 |
| **Both sexes, 25 to 54** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 2011 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -0.6 | 0.5 | -1.0 |
| 2014 | -0.9 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -1.0 | -0.4 | -1.6 |
| **Both sexes, 55 and over** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| 2006 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.2 |
| 2011 | 0.1 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.6 | 0.6 | -0.7 | 0.4 |
| 2014 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | -0.2 | 1.5 | -1.0 | 0.3 |
| **Men, 15 and over** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.1 |
| 2006 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.2 |
| 2011 | -0.4 | -0.6 | -0.7 | -0.8 | 0.2 | 0.9 | -0.1 |
| 2014 | -0.3 | -0.6 | -0.7 | -0.8 | -0.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| **Men, 15 to 24** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.1 |
| 2006 | -0.3 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.4 | -0.5 |
| 2011 | -0.5 | -0.7 | -1.0 | -1.8 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| 2014 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 2.8 | 2.2 |
| **Men, 25 to 54** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.1 |
| 2006 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| 2011 | -0.9 | -0.8 | -0.9 | -0.9 | -1.0 | 1.0 | -2.1 |
| 2014 | -1.4 | -1.2 | -1.3 | -1.2 | -3.2 | -0.2 | -2.9 |
| **Men, 55 and over** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| 2006 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.2 | -0.1 | -0.2 |
| 2011 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 |
| 2014 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| **Women, 15 and over** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.1 |
| 2006 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| 2011 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.5 | 0.3 | -0.2 | 0.2 |
| 2014 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.9 | -0.4 | -0.1 |
| **Women, 15 to 24** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.1 | -0.3 | -0.1 |
| 2011 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | -0.2 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| 2014 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 0.8 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| **Women, 25 to 54** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 0.1 |
| 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.5 | -0.1 | -0.4 |
| 2014 | -0.4 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.6 | -0.9 |
| **Women, 55 and over** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.3 |
| 2006 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | -0.3 |
| 2011 | -0.2 | -1.3 | -1.2 | -1.7 | 0.0 | -2.9 | 0.3 |
| 2014 | -0.1 | -0.6 | -0.5 | -1.2 | 1.0 | -2.8 | 0.1 |

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

**Table 3**
**Level differences of revised minus unrevised labour force characteristics estimates by province, annual averages for selected years**

| | Population | Labour force | Employment | Full-time employment | Part-time employment | Unemployment | Not in the labour force | Unemployment rate | Participation rate | Employment rate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | thousands | | | | | | | % point change | | |
| **Newfoundland and Labrador** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -0.7 | -0.9 | -1.2 | -0.9 | -0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | -0.2 | -0.3 |
| 2006 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | 11.7 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 4.5 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2014 | 16.1 | 11.9 | 10.6 | 9.6 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 4.1 | -0.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| **Prince Edward Island** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 2006 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.2 |
| 2011 | -0.6 | -0.4 | -0.1 | -0.3 | 0.2 | -0.3 | -0.1 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| 2014 | -1.0 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -0.4 | 0.1 | -0.2 | -0.5 | -0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| **Nova Scotia** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -0.6 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | -0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | -0.2 | 0.1 | -0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | -0.3 | 1.2 | -1.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| 2014 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.7 | -0.7 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| **New Brunswick** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -0.2 | -0.9 | -1.0 | -0.8 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.2 |
| 2006 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 2011 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.3 | -2.4 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 2014 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 0.4 | 0.8 | -1.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| **Quebec** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -2.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.0 | -0.3 | -3.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 2006 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.6 | -0.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | 55.9 | 29.4 | 22.0 | 15.8 | 6.2 | 7.3 | 26.6 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.2 |
| 2014 | 59.5 | 32.9 | 29.8 | 20.5 | 9.3 | 3.1 | 26.5 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| **Ontario** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -2.4 | -1.0 | 0.8 | 1.7 | -0.8 | -1.9 | -1.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | -6.8 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 1.3 | 2.3 | -0.5 | -10.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 2011 | -76.3 | -74.3 | -72.9 | -81.2 | 8.2 | -1.3 | -2.0 | 0.1 | -0.2 | -0.2 |
| 2014 | -69.1 | -57.3 | -55.1 | -68.7 | 13.6 | -2.2 | -11.7 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| **Manitoba** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -6.4 | -4.5 | -4.0 | -3.8 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -1.9 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | -6.4 | -5.6 | -5.3 | -4.4 | -0.9 | -0.3 | -0.8 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.1 |
| 2011 | -13.7 | -12.8 | -12.8 | -11.4 | -1.3 | 0.0 | -1.0 | 0.1 | -0.4 | -0.4 |
| 2014 | -9.7 | -8.2 | -7.8 | -7.0 | -0.9 | -0.3 | -1.5 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.1 |
| **Saskatchewan** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -2.8 | -1.9 | -2.0 | -1.7 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| 2006 | -1.8 | -1.6 | -1.4 | -1.4 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| 2011 | 12.0 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 7.9 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | -0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 2014 | 9.9 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 4.7 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.2 |
| **Alberta** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -4.6 | -3.0 | -3.2 | -2.5 | -0.7 | 0.2 | -1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| 2006 | -4.6 | -4.7 | -4.9 | -3.9 | -1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | 11.2 | 5.0 | 5.4 | 1.5 | 3.8 | -0.3 | 6.2 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| 2014 | 3.8 | -2.1 | -2.8 | -0.2 | -2.6 | 0.9 | 5.8 | 0.1 | -0.2 | -0.2 |
| **British Columbia** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.3 | -0.2 | -0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 2006 | -10.7 | -6.5 | -6.4 | -5.5 | -0.8 | -0.2 | -4.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | -76.1 | -49.0 | -46.9 | -35.1 | -11.7 | -2.2 | -27.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 2014 | -72.8 | -52.8 | -51.2 | -47.3 | -3.8 | -1.7 | -20.1 | 0.1 | -0.2 | -0.2 |

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Table 4
Percentage difference between revised and unrevised estimates of labour force characteristics by province, annual averages for selected years

| | Population | Labour force | Employment | Full-time employment | Part-time employment | Unemployment | Not in the labour force |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | percent change | | | | | | |
| **Newfoundland and Labrador** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -0.2 | -0.4 | -0.6 | -0.5 | -1.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| 2006 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| 2011 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| 2014 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 2.4 |
| **Prince Edward Island** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | -0.3 |
| 2006 | 0.0 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.9 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| 2011 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.1 | -0.5 | 1.7 | -3.3 | -0.3 |
| 2014 | -0.8 | -0.5 | -0.3 | -0.6 | 0.8 | -2.2 | -1.3 |
| **Nova Scotia** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| 2006 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 0.3 | -0.1 |
| 2011 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -0.4 | 2.7 | -0.4 |
| 2014 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | -0.8 | 1.6 | 0.4 |
| **New Brunswick** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | -0.1 |
| 2011 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.8 | -1.0 |
| 2014 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.1 | -0.5 |
| **Quebec** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| 2006 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 1.2 |
| 2014 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| **Ontario** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.5 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | -0.1 | -0.3 |
| 2011 | -0.7 | -1.0 | -1.1 | -1.5 | 0.6 | -0.2 | -0.1 |
| 2014 | -0.6 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -1.2 | 1.0 | -0.4 | -0.3 |
| **Manitoba** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -0.7 | -0.8 | -0.7 | -0.8 | -0.3 | -1.4 | -0.7 |
| 2006 | -0.7 | -0.9 | -0.9 | -0.9 | -0.8 | -1.1 | -0.3 |
| 2011 | -1.4 | -1.9 | -2.0 | -2.3 | -1.1 | 0.0 | -0.3 |
| 2014 | -1.0 | -1.2 | -1.2 | -1.4 | -0.7 | -0.8 | -0.5 |
| **Saskatchewan** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -0.4 |
| 2006 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 |
| 2011 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| 2014 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 1.6 |
| **Alberta** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 0.3 | -0.3 |
| 2006 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -0.2 | -0.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| 2011 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.1 | -0.2 | 0.8 |
| 2014 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| **British Columbia** | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.4 |
| 2011 | -2.0 | -2.0 | -2.1 | -2.0 | -2.3 | -1.2 | -2.1 |
| 2014 | -1.9 | -2.1 | -2.2 | -2.6 | -0.8 | -1.1 | -1.4 |

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Table 5

**Percent growth between 2001 and 2014 of revised and unrevised employment levels for men and women by detailed age group; for both sexes by industry, class of worker and educational attainment; for both sexes by immigrant status between 2006 and 2014**

| | Men | | Women | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Revised | Unrevised | Revised | Unrevised |
| | % growth | | | |
| **Employment** | | | | |
| **15 and over** | **16.2** | **16.9** | **22.7** | **22.8** |
| 15 to 24 | 4.3 | 4.1 | 10.0 | 8.0 |
| 25 and over | 18.3 | 19.2 | 25.2 | 25.6 |
| 25 to 44 | -1.2 | 0.5 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| 45 and over | 46.5 | 46.2 | 58.3 | 58.9 |
| 25 to 54 | 4.9 | 6.2 | 10.2 | 10.6 |
| 55 and over | 100.3 | 98.8 | 145.4 | 146.6 |
| 15 to 19 | -9.8 | -11.5 | -2.1 | -4.7 |
| 20 to 24 | 13.0 | 13.6 | 17.9 | 16.2 |
| 25 to 29 | 12.4 | 16.5 | 19.7 | 20.4 |
| 30 to 34 | 7.8 | 9.9 | 16.0 | 16.9 |
| 35 to 44 | -10.3 | -9.7 | -7.0 | -6.9 |
| 45 to 54 | 18.5 | 18.8 | 23.7 | 24.0 |
| 55 to 59 | 68.9 | 67.4 | 103.6 | 103.9 |
| 60 to 64 | 115.3 | 113.4 | 188.8 | 192.8 |
| 65 and over | 188.6 | 187.8 | 291.0 | 291.0 |

| | Both sexes | |
|---|---|---|
| | Revised | Unrevised |
| | % growth | |
| **Industry** | | |
| **Total, all industries** | **19.2** | **19.6** |
| Goods-producing sector | 3.5 | 3.0 |
| Agriculture | -5.4 | -6.1 |
| Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas | 34.8 | 33.3 |
| Utilities | 11.5 | 25.9 |
| Construction | 66.7 | 61.8 |
| Manufacturing | -23.0 | -22.3 |
| Services-producing sector | 24.5 | 25.2 |
| Trade | 15.5 | 14.6 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 15.3 | 14.6 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing | 23.7 | 28.2 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 34.9 | 38.5 |
| Business, building and other support services | 37.9 | 32.5 |
| Educational services | 27.0 | 33.5 |
| Health care and social assistance | 43.6 | 44.2 |
| Information, culture and recreation | 6.6 | 11.6 |
| Accommodation and food services | 27.4 | 21.8 |
| Other services | 19.7 | 15.5 |
| Public administration | 15.9 | 19.9 |
| **Class of worker** | | |
| **Total** | **19.2** | **19.6** |
| Employees | 19.1 | 19.8 |
| Public sector employees | 24.6 | 28.1 |
| Private sector employees | 17.6 | 17.3 |
| Self-employed | 19.6 | 18.8 |
| **Educational attainment** | | |
| **Total** | **19.2** | **19.6** |
| 0 to 8 years | -36.3 | -36.4 |
| Some high school | -27.1 | -28.0 |
| High school graduate | 17.0 | 16.6 |
| Some post-secondary | -15.1 | -14.9 |
| Post-secondary certificate or diploma | 27.4 | 27.5 |
| University degree | 62.1 | 64.8 |
| **Immigrant status (from 2006 to 2014)** | | |
| **Total** | **8.6** | **8.9** |
| Landed immigrants | 19.2 | 20.0 |
| Immigrants, landed 5 or less years earlier | 16.3 | 17.5 |
| Immigrants, landed more than 5 to 10 years earlier | 22.7 | 23.4 |
| Immigrants, landed more than 10 years earlier | 19.0 | 19.6 |
| Born in Canada | 5.2 | 5.3 |

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Table 6
Percent share of revised and unrevised employment by detailed age group and sex, as well as by industry, class of worker, educational attainment, and immigrant status for both sexes in 2014

| | Men | | Women | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Revised | Unrevised | Revised | Unrevised |
| | % share | | | |
| **Employment** | | | | |
| **15 and over** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| 15 to 24 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 14.7 | 14.4 |
| 25 and over | 86.7 | 86.8 | 85.3 | 85.6 |
| 25 to 44 | 42.7 | 43.3 | 43.2 | 43.4 |
| 45 and over | 44.0 | 43.6 | 42.1 | 42.2 |
| 25 to 54 | 66.1 | 66.5 | 66.8 | 66.9 |
| 55 and over | 20.6 | 20.3 | 18.5 | 18.6 |
| 15 to 19 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 5.0 |
| 20 to 24 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 9.4 |
| 25 to 29 | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.7 |
| 30 to 34 | 11.0 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.2 |
| 35 to 44 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 21.5 |
| 45 to 54 | 23.4 | 23.3 | 23.5 | 23.6 |
| 55 to 59 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.8 |
| 60 to 64 | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 5.8 |
| 65 and over | 4.5 | 4.5 | 3.1 | 3.1 |

| | Both sexes | |
|---|---|---|
| | Revised | Unrevised |
| | % share | |
| **Industry** | | |
| **Total, all industries** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Goods-producing sector | 21.9 | 21.7 |
| Agriculture | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Utilities | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| Construction | 7.7 | 7.4 |
| Manufacturing | 9.6 | 9.7 |
| Services-producing sector | 78.1 | 78.3 |
| Trade | 15.3 | 15.2 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing | 6.1 | 6.3 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 7.5 | 7.7 |
| Business, building and other support services | 4.1 | 4.0 |
| Educational services | 6.9 | 7.3 |
| Health care and social assistance | 12.5 | 12.5 |
| Information, culture and recreation | 4.3 | 4.4 |
| Accommodation and food services | 6.8 | 6.5 |
| Other services | 4.5 | 4.3 |
| Public administration | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| **Class of worker** | | |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Employees | 84.7 | 84.8 |
| Public sector employees | 19.9 | 20.4 |
| Private sector employees | 64.8 | 64.5 |
| Self-employed | 15.3 | 15.2 |
| **Educational attainment** | | |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| 0 to 8 years | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Some high school | 7.8 | 7.7 |
| High school graduate | 20.3 | 20.2 |
| Some post-secondary | 6.7 | 6.7 |
| Post-secondary certificate or diploma | 35.8 | 35.7 |
| University degree | 27.6 | 27.9 |
| **Immigrant status (from 2006 to 2014)** | | |
| **Total** | **100.0** | **100.0** |
| Landed immigrants | 22.0 | 22.1 |
| Immigrants, landed 5 or less years earlier | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Immigrants, landed more than 5 to 10 years earlier | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Immigrants, landed more than 10 years earlier | 15.5 | 15.5 |
| Born in Canada | 75.9 | 75.9 |

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

**Table 7**

**Level and percentage change between revised and unrevised estimates of labour force characteristics by territories, Aboriginal group and the Aboriginal population by province or region, 2014 annual average**

| | Level change | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population 15 years and over | Labour force | Employment | Unemployment | Not in the labour force | Unemployment rate | Participation rate | Employment rate |
| | thousands | | | | | % point change | | |
| **By territories** | | | | | | | | |
| Yukon | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -0.3 | -0.2 |
| Northwest Territories | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Nunavut | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | -0.8 | -1.0 |
| **By Aboriginal group** | | | | | | | | |
| Non-Aboriginal | -214.2 | -172.4 | -169.5 | -3.0 | -41.8 | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.2 |
| Aboriginal | 154.8 | 93.4 | 82.1 | 11.2 | 61.4 | 0.2 | -0.8 | -0.9 |
| First Nations | 82.8 | 49.1 | 43.4 | 5.7 | 33.7 | -0.1 | -0.5 | -0.3 |
| Métis | 69.3 | 43.1 | 37.8 | 5.3 | 26.2 | 0.3 | -1.1 | -1.2 |
| Inuit | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 | x | 1.0 | x | -1.7 | -2.3 |
| **Aboriginal population by province or region** | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 154.8 | 93.4 | 82.1 | 11.2 | 61.4 | 0.2 | -0.8 | -0.9 |
| Atlantic region | 17.3 | 10.9 | 9.0 | 2.1 | 6.4 | 0.8 | 0.1 | -0.5 |
| Quebec | 28.8 | 16.8 | 15.0 | 1.8 | 11.9 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Ontario | 49.2 | 29.1 | 26.3 | 2.8 | 20.1 | -0.3 | -1.0 | -0.7 |
| Manitoba | 6.5 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 2.4 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| Saskatchewan | 2.2 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.1 | -0.6 | -0.7 |
| Alberta | 13.5 | 9.6 | 8.7 | 0.8 | 3.9 | 0.1 | -0.2 | -0.2 |
| British Columbia | 37.2 | 21.8 | 18.7 | 3.1 | 15.4 | 0.3 | -1.4 | -1.5 |

| | Population 15 years and over | Labour force | Employment | Unemployment | Not in the labour force |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % change | | | | |
| **By territories** | | | | | |
| Yukon | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 |
| Northwest Territories | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.3 | 0.0 | -1.2 |
| Nunavut | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 3.5 |
| **By Aboriginal group** | | | | | |
| Non-Aboriginal | -0.8 | -0.9 | -1.0 | -0.2 | -0.4 |
| Aboriginal | 22.3 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 22.5 | 25.3 |
| First Nations | 24.8 | 23.8 | 24.0 | 22.5 | 26.3 |
| Métis | 19.9 | 18.1 | 17.6 | 22.6 | 23.9 |
| Inuit | 18.2 | 13.8 | 14.0 | x | 24.4 |
| **Aboriginal population by province or region** | | | | | |
| Canada | 22.3 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 22.5 | 25.3 |
| Atlantic region | 37.4 | 37.2 | 36.6 | 45.7 | 37.6 |
| Quebec | 47.2 | 46.9 | 47.5 | 42.9 | 47.2 |
| Ontario | 29.2 | 27.1 | 27.6 | 23.7 | 32.7 |
| Manitoba | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 6.6 |
| Saskatchewan | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 4.0 | 4.6 |
| Alberta | 10.2 | 10.0 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 10.7 |
| British Columbia | 32.9 | 29.9 | 29.4 | 33.7 | 38.3 |

**Source(s):** Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

# Appendix I

## Component changes in population rebasing

Population estimates are produced using what is commonly referred to as the component method. This method involves adding and subtracting components of population change to the base population. These components include births, deaths, immigration, emigration, interprovincial migration, and non-permanent residents (NPRs). The result of this is the total population for all age groups.

The target or sampled population for the LFS includes the population aged 15 and over, and excludes people belonging to the following categories: population living on reserves, institutional residents, and full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces.

Any changes in the methodology of estimating the components are also introduced whenever a new series is produced. The revised population estimate series was produced using a different methodology for producing the estimates of emigration[1] and the population living on reserves.

The difference between the unrevised and revised population estimates prior to July 2006 is mainly explained by the population living on reserves as this component is estimated differently, although the difference is relatively small compared to the other periods.

The most noticeable change in the methodology of estimating the population living on reserves is the use of new Net Census Undercoverage (NCU) rates specifically for the reserve population, as opposed to the rates used for the whole population. The new NCU rates resulted in an overall higher estimate of the population living on reserves. In addition, the reclassification to the 2011 Standard Geographical Classification (SGC) involved modifications to the status of several Census Subdivisions (CSDs). Some CSDs were reassigned from Indian Reserve status to other types, and vice-versa, resulting in some differences between the two series. By excluding the higher estimate of the population living on reserves in the total population, the sampled population decreases.

The main cause of the difference in the Canadian sampled population between the unrevised series and the revised series after June 2006 is due to the differences that arise between the unrevised series and the adjusted population count from the census, or the *error of closure*. Thus, when comparing between the unrevised series (based on the 2006 census counts) and the new revised series (based on the 2011 census counts), differences can arise in the base population as the revised series is corrected for the error of closure. This is the biggest reason for the difference between the unrevised and revised series.

After June 2011, the difference in the base population, caused by the error of closure, was retained and continues to explain most of the difference in sampled population between the revised and unrevised series. Two other factors also contribute to the difference between the two series, both relating to the issue of data availability.

First, the estimates of institutional residents are based on the data from the latest census. As the unrevised series did not have the 2011 census data, a difference would naturally arise between the two series.

Second, the estimates of non-permanent residents (NPRs) are based on a 12-month moving average centered on the reference date in order to avoid spikes in the series. As the unrevised estimates were produced on every reference month, it uses NPR stocks from the previous year. The revised series, however, are estimated with all available data at the date of production. As such, the estimate of NPRs differs between the two series. The fluctuation of the difference in sampled population after June 2011 is observed for this reason.

1. Emigration data, which comes from Canada Revenue Agency (CRA), were revised by CRA. In addition, minor provincial and age distribution adjustments were made to the estimates.

The sampled population estimates of all provinces were affected by the rebasing of the population estimates, although the extent varies from province to province. The leading causes of the differences between the unrevised and revised series are the same as mentioned previously for the Canadian sampled population.

Between 2001 and 2006, Manitoba displayed the largest absolute and relative difference between the two series. Other provinces such as Saskatchewan and British Columbia were also affected for this reason. The differences are explained by the changes to the methodology of estimating the population living on reserves.

From 2006 to 2011, the gap between the unrevised and revised series at the Canada level grows relative to the previous period, as observed in Chart 1. This gap is mainly the difference between the unrevised estimates and the 2011 Census counts, as the revised series has adjusted the base population in order to correct the error of closure.

This difference has the largest absolute impact on populated provinces such as British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec. In the Atlantic, Newfoundland and Labrador displayed the largest difference, as the error of closure for that province was the highest. Quebec was also affected by the differences in the institutional residents[2] at this time, while the estimates for Saskatchewan continue to be affected by the population living on reserves.

From 2011 onwards, the factors mentioned in the previous periods continue to impact the provincial estimates. The gap in the NPR estimates between the two series affects the movement of the sampled population for each province, but this gap is especially noticeable in Alberta.

2. The difference in this exclusion is caused by the adjustments in the collection procedures in the 2011 Census. Adjustments were made to clearly distinguish between nursing home and residence for senior citizens, with the former being an institutional collective dwelling while the latter is not. In the 2006 Census, the two types of collective dwellings were tallied together under "Special care facilities". The impact from this adjustment varies from province to province. In the case of Quebec, the estimates of institutional residents were revised downward as a result.

# Appendix II

## Concordance between old and new CANSIM tables for sub-provincial regions

Text table 1
**Concordance between old and new CANSIM tables for sub-provincial regions**

| Old CANSIM table | New CANSIM table | New table title |
|---|---|---|
| 282-0054 | 282-0122 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by provinces and economic regions based on 2011 census boundaries, 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality |
| 282-0055 | 282-0123 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by provinces, territories and economic regions based on 2011 census boundaries, annual |
| 282-0060 | 282-0124 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by economic region based on 2011 census boundaries and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality |
| 282-0061 | 282-0125 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by economic region based on 2011 census boundaries and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), annual |
| 282-0062 | 282-0126 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by economic region based on 2011 census boundaries and National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality |
| 282-0063 | 282-0127 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by economic region based on 2011 census boundaries and National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), annual |
| 282-0109 | 282-0128 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by census metropolitan area based on 2011 census boundaries, sex and age group, 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality |
| 282-0110 | 282-0129 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by census metropolitan area based on 2011 census boundaries, sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0111 | 282-0130 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by census metropolitan area based on 2011 census boundaries and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality |
| 282-0112 | 282-0131 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by census metropolitan area based on 2011 census boundaries and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), annual |
| 282-0113 | 282-0132 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by census metropolitan area based on 2011 census boundaries and National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality |
| 282-0114 | 282-0133 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by census metropolitan area based on 2011 census boundaries and National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), annual |
| 282-0115 | 282-0134 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by selected census agglomerations based on 2011 census boundaries, annual |
| 282-0116 | 282-0135 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by census metropolitan area based on 2011 census boundaries, 3-month moving average, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted |
| 282-0117 | 282-0136 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver census metropolitan areas based on 2011 census boundaries, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted, monthly |
| 282-0118 | 282-0137 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by population centres and rural areas based on 2011 census boundaries, sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0119 | 282-0138 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by population centres and rural areas based on 2011 census boundaries, sex and age group, annual |
| 282-0120 | 282-0139 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by population centres and rural areas based on 2011 census boundaries, class of worker and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unadjusted for seasonality, monthly |
| 282-0121 | 282-0140 | Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by population centres and rural areas based on 2011 census boundaries, class of worker and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), annual |

# Appendix III

## Other 2015 sample design changes

In this survey redesign, clusters – the first stage of sample selection – were primarily constructed from the Dissemination Areas defined for the 2011 Census. Clusters that were considerably larger or smaller, than the ideal size of between 100 and 400 occupied dwellings were then split, or combined, to form clusters that were reasonably sized and still geographically-contiguous. These clusters were grouped to create the LFS design strata. For operational reasons, special strata were created in the CMA of Toronto for large individual buildings that, as clusters, could not be easily split.

In addition to the usual exclusion of clusters that are Indian Reserves, clusters that were identified as extremely remote or of low population density were excluded from the survey's coverage. The number of households excluded in this design was increased, but it still is estimated to be less than 2% of the Canadian total.

In order to reduce the complexity of the design to some degree, and be consistent with the changes above, the 2015 sample design required changes to special strata and to the types of sampling plans that are used. Immigrant strata in the three largest CMAs, high vacancy and high cost strata were no longer found necessary. High income strata were retained, but only for the benefit of the Survey of Household Spending, which uses these in its design. In addition, the three-stage design that was previously used for isolated population centres has been dropped, and Prince Edward Island is now covered by a single-stage design.

One innovation that was introduced with the 2005 design, the use of existing lists of addresses, has been extended significantly with the 2015 design. Statistics Canada's residential address register (AR) has been incorporated into a new household survey frame service which is now being used to produce the list of addresses for over 90% of the dwellings in the LFS sample. This reduces the work of field interviewers who would otherwise have to create the list of addresses by canvassing the neighbourhoods in the LFS sample. The frame service also supplies telephone numbers that will help interviewers in establishing contact with sample households.